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FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER, Secretary,
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MISSOURI HISTORICAL REVIEW.

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A SKETCH OF MISSOURI CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY DURING THE TERRITORIAL PERIOD.

In the history of an American commonwealth there appear relatively few dates that chronicle events of commanding importance. Ranking first in the history of Missouri and one of the foremost in that of the United States is April 30, 1803. On that date was concluded the treaty between this nation and France for the cession of Louisiana. The ratification of this treaty was advised by the United States Senate and was made by President Jefferson on October 21, 1803; and on the same day ratifications were exchanged and a proclamation was issued to that effect. (1) By this treaty the United States came into the absolute possession of the largest and most valuable extent of territory that was ever obtained purely through purchase by any nation since the dawn of history. Prior to 1762 France had held legal title to Louisiana, but since the settlements made in that part now included in the State of Missouri had been few, the French law need not receive consideration here. From 1762 to 1800 Spain held legal title to Louisiana. By the treaty of San Ildefonso, October 1, 1800, Louisiana was retroceded by Spain to France, but Spain remained in actual possession almost up to the time of transfer to the United States in 1803. During a period of thirty-four years the Spanish law of Upper Louisiana governed the people within the present

(1) *Treaties & Conventions*, I. 508-11; *Mo. Ter. Laws*, I. 1-4.

limits of Missouri. (2) Nor were these laws of less binding character after the cession of 1803, except as they were expressly annulled, superseded, or amended. (3) However, for our purposes, the provisions of the Spanish laws of Upper Louisiana may be disregarded. The English system of jurisprudence gradually superseded that of the Continent in Upper Louisiana, and today the organic law of Missouri rests entirely on an Anglo-American basis beginning with the Act of Congress of October 31, 1803.

It is important to notice in this connection one of the

(2) Houck, *Hist. Mo.*, I. 287, 298. The secret treaty of Fontainbleau, December 3, 1762, ceded the territory west of the Mississippi to Spain. France officially advised the director-general of Louisiana of this fact in a letter dated April 21, 1764. On the 18th of August, 1769, Spain took possession of Louisiana, and on May 20, 1770, Upper Louisiana was formally surrendered to Spain.

(3) "The return of Louisiana under the dominion of France, and its transfer to the United States, did not, for a moment weaken the Spanish laws in the province. The French, ————, made no alteration in the jurisprudence of the country." "According to the laws of nations, and the treaty between the United States and France, of April 30, 1803, and the acts of Congress of March 26, 1804, March 3, 1805 and June 4, 1812, the Spanish laws in Upper Louisiana were expressly continued in full force, until altered or repealed by the proper legislative authority."

"There was no legislation on this subject, until the 19th of January, 1816, when the territorial legislature of Missouri declared that the common law of England, and the statutes of the British Parliament, made prior to the fourth year of James the First, to supply its defects, should be the rule of decision, so far as the same was not repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the *laws* (omitting to say *statute* laws) of the territory." Casselberry, *The First Laws of the Mississippi Valley*. (*The Western Journal*, I. 191.)

"The Supreme Court of Missouri [Cf. *4 Mo. Reports*, p. 380, and *10 Mo. Reports*, p. 199] seems to have decided, that the act of the territorial legislature of the 19th of January, 1816, did not abolish the Spanish laws, but only introduced the common law, so far as was necessary to supply the *deficiencies* of the Spanish law, and the Missouri District Court of the United States, in the case of Smith vs. Fitzsimmons and Rogers, made a similar decision."

"And as there was no more legislation on this subject, until the act of the legislature of February the 12th, 1825, which went into operation on the 4th of July following, we may safely come to the conclusion, that the main body of the Spanish law continued in full force, until the 4th of July, 1825, when the revised statutes of that year went into operation, which made the English common law the rule of decision, except so far as the same was inconsistent with the *statute* laws of the State." *Ibid.*, p. 192.

By act of the Missouri Territorial Legislature, January 19, 1816, the common law of England and acts of the English Parliament made prior to the 4th year of James I., which were both of a general nature, and which were not contrary to United States Constitution or Missouri Territorial enactment, were made "The rule of decision" in Missouri until altered by the Legislature. *Mo. Ter. Laws*, p. 436.

articles of the treaty of cession of 1803. Article III states thus: "The inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages, and immunities of citizens of the United States; and in the meantime they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and the religion which they profess." At the time of Missouri's struggle for admission in 1819 and 1820, it appears from the articles in the territorial newspapers that practically every well-informed Missourian had learned this article by rote and especially that part which guaranteed to them protection "in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and the religion," etc. Slaves formed part of the "property" of the people of Upper Louisiana prior to 1803, and also after that time, and Congressional dictation on this subject only served to recall the third article of the treaty of 1803.

Although as far as this work on Missouri is concerned there is no need to study the laws in force here under French and Spanish dominion, it is important to note that under Spanish rule, the Province of Louisiana was divided into a lower and an upper district for the purpose of facilitating governmental administration. There were several reasons for this division, the more important being the great distance separating the two centers of settlement near the mouth of the Mississippi and that of the Missouri. (4) Also, the pop-

(4) Nicollet in his History of St. Louis, page 92, states that in 1763, Laclede, the founder of St. Louis, took three months to come from New Orleans to Ste. Genevieve with his flotilla, a distance of 1,286 miles.

Cf. also Houck, *Hist. Mo.*, II. 4.

It took about three months to ascend the Mississippi at that time as is also evidenced in the Report of Don Pedro Piernas to Gov. O'Reilly dated Oct. 31, 1769, (Houck, *Spanish Regime in Mo.*, I. 66-75.) and in a letter of Fernando De Leyba dated July 11, 1778. (*Ibid.*, pp. 163f.)

Paul Alliot in his *Historical and Political Reflections on Louisiana*, written about 1803, makes the following remark on this point:—

"Although it is reckoned as five hundred leagues from St. Louis to New Orleans, yet with the river high, it only takes twenty days to reach the latter place."

He further adds that the merchants "generally take three months in taking their merchandise up the river."

(Robertson, *Louisiana*, 1785-1807, I. 139, 141.)

ulation around New Orleans, which was the seat of government of Lower Louisiana, was greater and represented a higher stage of development than we find in Upper Louisiana. The governor-general at New Orleans exercised direct jurisdiction over Lower Louisiana and appellate jurisdiction over the upper district; and a lieutenant-governor at St. Louis exercised direct jurisdiction over Upper Louisiana. (5)

At the time of the cession the population of Upper Louisiana was over ten thousand, (6) of which over one-half were Americans. (7) Not only did Spanish law give place to English law, but even Spanish and French influence as represented by the population had already greatly diminished and was soon to become a negligible quantity as far as legislation was concerned. Excepting some of the large Spanish land grantees and a part of the American settlers, especially those around Cape Girardeau and Mine à Breton, the inhabitants of Upper Louisiana neither rejoiced nor were they even reconciled either at the time when the treaty of cession became known or later when the actual transfer was made. (8)

(5) Stoddard, *Sketches of Louisiana*, chap. VIII. Loeb, *Beginning of Mo. Leg.*, in *Mo. Hist. R.*, I. 53f.

(6) Stoddard, *op. cit.*, p. 226, gives the population in 1804 as 10,340,—9,020 whites and 1,320 slaves.

(7) *Ibid.*, p. 225, states that three-fifths of the population were "English Americans."

Perkins and Peck, *Annals of the West*, pp. 543f., gives the total population of Upper Louisiana in 1804 as 10,120 and divides it as follows: French and Spanish, 3,760; Anglo-Americans, 5,090; Blacks, 1,270.

Rufus Easton, later Territorial Delegate to Congress from Missouri, in a letter dated at St. Louis, January 17, 1805, to President Jefferson, states that in 1801 the census taken of the inhabitants of Upper Louisiana showed a population of 10,301; and that according to the best informed persons in the district the population at the close of 1804 had risen to over 12,000. Of this latter number he thought that two-fifths were French and the others mostly immigrants from the United States. (Copy of this letter in *State Hist. Soc. of Missouri*: original in *MSS. Div., Library of Cong., Jefferson Papers*, 2d Series, vol. 32.)

(8) "On the 9th day of July, 1803, at seven o'clock p. m.—and the precision with which this date is registered indicates the profound sensation with which the news was received—the inhabitants of St. Louis learned, indirectly at first, that Spain had retroceded Louisiana to Napoleon, and that the latter had *sold* it to the United States." Nicollet, p. 89.

"It is easier to imagine than to describe the astonishment and wonder of the good colonists, when, as a sequel of the sundry official acts by which they were declared *republicans*, and their country a member of the great American

As an historical illustration of how circumstances may alter cases might be noted here the cold reception extended to the United States by these early Missourians of 1804 when they first learned of their newly made connection with the Fed-

confederation *founded by Washington*, they witnessed the arrival of a legion of judges, lawyers, notaries, collector of taxes, etc., etc., and, above all, a flock of vampires in the shape of land speculators. Liberty, with the popular institutions that accompany her, was welcomed; their advantages were soon understood; etc." *Ibid.*, pp. 90f. This last statement by Nicollet is not entirely true. American institutions were not welcomed, especially by the better class of Frenchmen, and however quickly they were understood, their advantages were late in being appreciated. See below the account of the French convention of delegates in September, 1804.

Mr. Primm says:—

"When the transfer was completely effected—when in the presence of the assembled population, the flag of the United States had replaced that of Spain—the tears and lamentations of the ancient inhabitants, proved how much they dreaded the change which the treaty of cession had brought about." Perkins and Peck, *op. cit.*, p. 537.

Mr. Houck does not take the same position on this point. He says: "Without the least objection on the part of the French population of Upper Louisiana, and to the great satisfaction of the American settlers, the jurisdiction of the United States was thus extended over the new territory." (Houck, *Hist. Mo.*, II. 373.) Speaking of the sentiment in Cape Girardeau he adds: "At Cape Girardeau the people, who were all Americans, with the exception of Lorimier and Cousin, were pleased greatly with the transfer of the country and seemed to have been decidedly hostile, if not to the Spanish Government, to the Spanish officers." (*Ibid.*, p. 364.) However, regarding New Madrid he makes the following statement: "But the people of New Madrid were not pleased with the change of government and he [i. e. Don Juan La Vallee, who surrendered the New Madrid fort to Captain Bissell] writes that 'this change has caused the greatest anger among these habitans, who live here, and especially on the day of surrender, during the ceremonies of which they have expressed the greatest grief.' 4" (*Ibid.*, p. 363. The footnote No. 4 gives the authority for the foregoing as follows: "General Archives of the Indies, Seville—Report of La Vallee to the Marquis de Casa Calvo and Don Manuel de Salcedo—dated March 29, 1804.")

Even as regards the inhabitants of Cape Girardeau, Major T. W. Waters, a resident of that town, wrote in a letter dated August 23, 1804, to President Jefferson as follows: "I will observe one thing to you, Sir, that many here do not like the change and every law that is passed that puts them in a worse situation than they would have been under the Spaniards is criticised and the worst construction put on, and those that are fond of the change feel disappointed at the law that Congress has passed for the government of this country." (*Ibid.*, pp. 385f.) It is, however, quite probable that Major Waters referred *purely* to the change in sentiment after the cession was made and after the law of Congress of March 26, 1804, became known.

Regarding the holders of large Spanish land grants and incidentally of the sentiment in St. Louis at the time of the cession, Mr. Houck says: "A few French land speculators, who, ... , had secured large and important concessions of land, no doubt anticipated to reap great benefits. They well understood that land values would greatly increase, because free donations of land to actual settlers would no longer be made. Under the new govern-

eral Union of States, and on the other hand, how impassioned they were fifteen years later in their arguments for admission into that very Union. We believe that the reasons for their first attitude were: their attachment to the Spanish

ment these holders of concessions and their assignees at once became and were regarded as the landed capitalists of the new territory. Such being the case, it is very probable that one of the chief beneficiaries of the favors of the late Spanish authorities became very enthusiastic and called for 'three cheers in honor of his adopted country,' as has been stated. Nevertheless, it is said that Charles Gratiot was about the only man in St. Louis who took a personal interest in the transfer of the country to the United States; that the people as a whole were indifferent. But Gratiot had received large land grants and perhaps understood better than anyone in St. Louis at that time the immense benefit a change of government implied." (*Ibid.*, pp. 373f.) Mr. Houck further says: "The general apathy of the French inhabitants at the time lead [led] many to think that the inhabitants were not fit for self-government." (*Ibid.*, p. 375.)

Major Amos Stoddard, who certainly was most competent to judge of the sentiment in Upper Louisiana at the time of the cession, wrote as follows: "Indeed, *few of the French, and part of the English Americans only*, were at first reconciled to the change, though they never manifested any discontent. The former did not doubt the justice of the United States; but they seemed to feel as if they had been sold in open market, and by this means degraded; the treaty of 1762, and the change under it in 1769, rushed on their minds, and awakened all their apprehensions. The latter anticipated taxation, many of whom had abandoned their native country to avoid it, and voluntarily became the subjects of a government, careful not to impose any burthens on the agricultural part of the community." (Stoddard, *op. cit.*, p. 311. For an account of some of the actual benefits that did accrue then and later to Upper Louisiana under American rule, *cf. ibid.*, pp. 253f., 266: and Brackenridge, *Views of Louisiana*, pp. 140, 143-145.) (Italics mine.)

An equally reliable authority on this point is Rufus Easton, who on January 17, 1805, wrote the following from St. Louis: "That they, the French inhabitants, are in general enemies to the change of Government requires no argument to demonstrate—it depends on fact. When it was rumoured thro' [*sic*] this Country last summer that a recession to Spain would take place, joy gladden in their hearts—This however must not be taken for a universal sentiment—It is only that of the few who have feasted upon the labors of the more ignorant and industrious and whom they prejudice and influence as they please. Many have sufficient discernment to perceive that the cession to the United States advanced their landed property at least two hundred per centum they thank the stars and are willing to give the praise to whom it is due." (Letter to Pres. Jefferson. Copy in *State Hist. Soc. of Mo.* Original in *MSS. Div., Library of Congress, Jefferson Papers, 2d Series, vol. 32.*)

Darby, although not a contemporary authority, was well acquainted with many who witnessed the transfer of Upper Louisiana in 1804. The following quotation is from his work: "It was Charles Gratiot who requested the inhabitants, in their native tongue, when the ceremony took place, to cheer the American flag, when it was for the first time run up and floated to the breeze on the western bank of the Mississippi. The cheers of the crowd were faint and few, as many, very many of the people shed bitter tears of regret at being transferred, without previous knowledge, from the sovereignty of a government and language to which they had been accustomed and fondly

regime with its practical freedom from taxes and military services, with its swift and generally true justice, its liberal land policy, and its uniform respect for French institutions, customs and language; and their dislike of American laws and institutions, combined with the fear of some attack on slavery, such as the Northwest Ordinance of 1787. (9) Moreover, the French inhabitants felt insecure of their religion under the new Republic. (10) Years later when they perceived the benefits that would flow from statehood and when

attached, and under which they had been bred, to that of a strange government, with whose manners, habits, language, and laws they were not familiar. There existed, moreover, in the minds of many of the French inhabitants a deep-rooted prejudice against the Americans, notwithstanding the encouraging and conciliating speech made by their countryman and friend, Charles Gratiot, who was favorable to, and sustained and approved the transfer of the country." . . . "Mr. Jefferson, from his long residence in Paris, understood the French character well, was much attached to the French people, and was aware that the inhabitants of Louisiana disliked and were greatly opposed to the American government." (*Recollections*, pp. 223f.)

Scharff quotes Billon as follows regarding the sentiment in St. Louis in 1804: "On that day [March 9, 1804] the inhabitants witnessed a scene which, to much the largest portion of them, was fraught with sadness and apprehension. These people had been so long contented and happy under the mild sway of all their Spanish commandants, with one exception alone (De Leyba), that it was not surprising they should have entertained those feelings at being transferred, themselves and homes, to a nation whose people were mainly descended from the English, a nation that for generations back they had looked upon as the natural and hereditary enemy of the land from whence they sprung. For it must be borne in mind that they were nearly all of French origin, and although under Spanish dominion, there were but few Spaniards in the country, outside of the officials and soldiery." (*Hist. St. Louis*, I. 259.)

(9) It is here worthy of note that on January 23, 1804, there was communicated to the United States Senate a "Memorial of the American Convention for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery" praying Congress to prohibit by law the importation of slaves into the "Territory of Louisiana, lately ceded to the United States." This memorial actually suggested an enactment on this subject similar to the one in the Northwest Ordinance. *Am. State Papers, Misc.*, I. 386. The chaotic condition of society which had prevailed in the Illinois country after American occupation would also hardly have served to endear the United States in the minds of many of both the French and American settlers who had immigrated to Upper Louisiana from their former homes on the east bank of the Mississippi during the latter eighties and the nineties of the 18th century. *Cf.* also *Kaskaskia Records* 1778-1790, in *Ill. Hist. Collections*, V; especially letter of John Rice Jones, later Justice of Missouri Supreme Court, dated Oct. 29, 1789, at Kaskaskia to Major Hemtramck. (*Ibid.*, pp. 514-517.) The inhabitants of Upper Louisiana, especially the older ones, also undoubtedly resented the manner of cession which appeared to them like a sale in the open market.

(10) Alback's *Annals of the West*, p. 777.

the flood of American immigration poured in, they naturally desired admission into the Union.

The first organic law of American origin that applied to Louisiana was passed at the first session of the Eighth Congress of the United States on October 31, 1803, and provided a temporary government for the new district. This act empowered the President of the United States to take possession of Louisiana and placed under his direction all military, civil and judicial powers that had been exercised by the officials of the existing government. This great power was lodged in his hands until Congress made other regulations. (11) Strange though it seems to us now, this law was not unfavorably received by the French inhabitants of Louisiana. And the reason for this attitute was not because they excused and appreciated it as a temporary makeshift government and therefore as a necessary, initiatory step towards later self-government, but rather because of their natural inclination for a military regime, due to years of training under just such a centralized government. The belief that this act was unpopular in Upper Louisiana is unfounded in fact. In the eyes of the French better classes it must have seemed at the time the ideal type of government for this territory. It was in the following year, after Congress had passed an act annexing Upper Louisiana to Indiana Territory, that these well-to-do Frenchmen petitioned Congress and through their representative, Chouteau, pleaded with President Jefferson for just this kind of government.

Under this law Captain Amos Stoddard was appointed the first American civil commandant of Upper Louisiana. The seat of government remained at St. Louis, and little change in governmental administration was introduced. This was in accordance with the policy of the Washington officials, who wisely tried to pacify the fears of the inhabitants. (12)

(11) *Stat. at Large*, II. 245; *Treaties & Conventions*, I. 508ff.

(12) Captain Stoddard had instructions that "inasmuch as the largest portion of the old inhabitants were strenuously opposed to the change of government, it would go far to conciliate them, and they would much sooner become reconciled to the new order of things, by making little, if any change in the *modus operandi* of the government, at least for a time." Billon, *Annals of St. Louis*, 1764-1804, p. 364.

Congress did not wait long, however, in making provision for the government of Louisiana. By an act of March 26, 1804, Louisiana was divided into two districts or territories. All south of the thirty-third degree of north latitude was to be called the "territory of Orleans"; and all north, the "district of Louisiana"; the line of demarcation being the present southern boundary of Arkansas. The District of Louisiana was placed under the government of Indiana Territory, which then consisted of a Governor, Secretary, and three Judges. The Governor and Judges exercised full judicial, legislative and executive power under certain general restrictions. They were specifically given power to establish inferior courts and prescribe their duties; make laws, etc., except those abridging religious freedom or those contrary to the laws of the United States; and it was also set forth that criminal trials were to be by a jury of twelve and civil trials involving amounts over $100 also to be by jury. The Judges were to hold two annual courts in the district. It was provided, among other things, that the laws in force in the District of Louisiana which were not inconsistent with this act were to remain in force until altered. This act went into effect October 1, 1804, (13) and excepting the attempted legislation bearing on the "Missouri Question" Congress never passed an act which applied solely to Missouri that was more de-

(13) *Stat. at Large*, II. 283-289; *Mo. Ter. Laws*, pp. 5f.

A large part of this act also dealt with the government of the Territory of Orleans. The inhabitants of Lower Louisiana included in the new "Territory of Orleans" were equally incensed by this act. They drafted a memorial protesting against the division of Louisiana into two parts and the lack of self-government. This act gave the "Territory of Orleans" a territorial government of the first or lowest grade. This petition is said to have been signed by over two thousand heads of families of Louisiana. It was entitled a "Remonstrance Of The People Of Louisiana Against The Political System Adopted By Congress For Them", and was communicated to the Senate December 31, 1804. *Am. State Papers, Misc.*, I. 396ff.

This petition was placed in the hands of a committee appointed by the House of Representatives. On January 25, 1805, the committee closed its reports with a resolution "that provision ought to be made by law for extending to the inhabitants of Louisiana the right of self-government." This resolution was passed by the House on January 28, 1805. *Annals of Congress*, pp. 1014-21.

To this same committee was also referred the petition of the inhabitants of the "District of Louisiana", which will next be discussed. *Ibid.*, p. 957.

tested by at least one-half of her population than was this one. It is hardly necessary for us to enter into a discussion of the laws governing the District of Louisiana passed by the Governors and Judges of Indiana Territory. There were sixteen acts passed all together; however, their bearing on our study is unimportant. (14) It should be stated that these laws were well suited to a pioneer community like Missouri, and no criticism of them is found in any of the literature of that day.

From the very beginning of Missouri's connection with the United States there has never existed the least timidity on the part of the people of this State to make known to the nation in a perfectly constitutional way their wants and grievances. The legislation of Congress in 1804 for the inhabitants of the District of Louisiana was received with the greatest disfavor west of the Mississippi, and occasioned the first of a long series of petitions and remonstrances presented to Congress by the inhabitants of the present State of Missouri. These early petitions are characterized by temperate language and a tone of positiveness based on a just cause. Although at the time of the cession there was no considerable open dissatisfaction or opposition, in less than six months after that the discontent was widespread. The people of Upper Louisiana did not like the American regime with its numerous officials, tax gatherers and jury system. They regarded with equal disfavor the method provided for settling the Spanish land grants; (15) the increased expenses under the American regime, e. g., taxes, road and military service without compensation; the absence of all representative government; and the act of March 26, 1804, in whole. As early as August 23, 1804, Major T. W. Waters of Cape Girardeau, a staunch American and a man of influence, wrote President Jefferson that a petition *had been* "drawn up" protesting against parts of that act of Congress. (16) On September 29, 1804, two days before the act of Congress of March 26,

(14) *Cf.* also Loeb, *op. cit.*, I. 59-71.
(15) Stoddard, *op. cit.*, p. 253.
(16) Houck, *Hist. Mo.*, II. 385, 387f.

1804, was to take effect, a "remonstrance and petition of the representatives elected by the freemen of the districts in the District of Louisiana to Congress" was drawn up and signed in St. Louis by sixteen deputies from the five subdivisions now included in the State of Missouri. (17) The sixteen delegates were apportioned as follows: two from each of the districts of New Madrid, Cape Girardeau, and Ste. Genevieve; six from St. Louis and "dependencies"; and four from St. Charles and "dependencies". The dissatisfaction with the law of March 26, 1804, was based on the grievances that it annexed upper Louisiana to Indiana Territory; that it contained no provisions granting self-government; that it did not protect and secure slavery west of the Mississippi River; that it proposed settling the eastern Indians on Louisiana soil; and that section fourteen of that act, the section relating to the Spanish land grants, was unjust and unreasonable. This last grievance was beyond question the most real and deeply seated of all. One prominent contemporary of that day even goes so far as to state that the annexation of upper Louisiana to Indiana Territory was only an ostensible objection to the law of 1804, and that the real ground for dissatisfaction was the land title clause. (17a)

This interesting petition remonstrates at some length against the division of the Louisiana Purchase into two parts and states that the ceded territory if left as one whole had sufficient population to be admitted as a state; that the Northwest Ordinance provided for the admission of States in that district which had a population of sixty thousand and that Ohio when admitted did not have more than from thirty-three to forty thousand free inhabitants; that the third article of the treaty of cession provided that the inhabitants of Louisiana were to be incorporated into the United States as soon as possible; that if Congress could divide Louisiana once, she could subdivide indefinitely whenever the population became sufficient to form a state, and thus would

(17) *Am. State Papers, Misc.*, I. 400ff. This petition was presented to Congress January 4, 1805.

(17a) Letter of Rufus Easton, *op. cit.*

Louisiana be always oppressed. This part of the remonstrance against the division of Louisiana was followed by a protest against the form of government provided for the "District of Louisiana". The delegates seriously objected to (1st) being under the government of another territory; (2d) being under a governor of another territory who did not reside or hold a freehold estate in the District of Louisiana; (3d) the seat of government being at Vincennes, which was one hundred and sixty-five miles over impassable roads from them, and the governor sometimes even farther distant; (4th) the laws of Indiana Territory not being similar to those of Louisiana, e. g., slavery existed in Louisiana and was prohibited in the Northwest Territory; (5th) the absence of a Congressional law on slavery, which might make the inhabitants of the District of Louisiana feel that perhaps some day Congress would abolish it, even though by the treaty with France they were protected in their property. In short they objected to the great injustice of being under Indiana Territory; but they also objected, and, we believe, in a more serious way, to the 14th section of the Act of Congress of March 26, 1804, which declared null and void all Spanish land grants made subsequent to the treaty of San Ildefonso, and to the 15th section of this same act which settled Indians from east of the Mississippi on the land in Louisiana District. Further, they objected to the use of the inferior word "District" as applied to Louisiana in contradistinction to "Territory" as applied to Indiana and Orleans. (18) There was really much righteous wrath on the part of the Louisiana inhabitants against that part of the Act of Congress which proposed settling the Indians from the country east of the Mississippi in this district. The necessity of protecting themselves against the Indians already west of the Mississippi imposed labors and hardships on those pioneers. Even President Jefferson, who, we think, lacked here his usual foresight, warmly favored this removal of the savages. (19)

(18) Houck, *Hist. Mo.*, II. 388.

(19) Jefferson's *Writings*, VIII. 249. In a letter to Horatio Gates dated July 11, 1803, speaking of Louisiana Jefferson writes: "If our legislature

The delegates then asked that the act which divided Louisiana into two territories and which provided a temporary government thereof, be repealed; that there be made a *permanent* division of Louisiana legally; that the Governor, Secretary, and Judges of Louisiana District be appointed by the President and reside and hold property there; that the above officers be appointed from those speaking both French and English; that the records of each county and the proceedings of the courts of Louisiana District be kept in both French and English; that Louisiana District be divided into five counties and that the people of each county elect two members for a term of two years to form with the Governor a Legislative Council; that they be protected in their slaves and be given the right to import slaves. They also asked that Louisiana District be permitted to send a delegate to Congress and that funds be apportioned and lands set apart for French and English schools in each county and also for a "seminary of learning". And, finally, they requested that private engagements which had been entered into during the Spanish rule and which were conformable to the Spanish law, be maintained; that former final judgments rendered according to the Spanish law, should not be reversed; and that former judgments which had been rendered under the Spanish law and which according to it were appealable, should still be appealable to the proper United States courts.

This petition was accompanied by a declaration of "the Representatives of the District of Louisiana, in General Assembly met", signed in St. Louis September 30, 1804. There were fifteen deputies from five districts and from Femme Osage in this latter meeting, which was held in St. Louis. The declaration was signed by the President and Secretary of the Convention on the 30th and the authenticity of their signatures was certified by Amos Stoddard, Captain and First Civil Commandant in Upper Louisiana, who added "that respect ought to be paid to what they affirm". (20) The declaration

dispose of it with the wisdom we have a right to expect, they may make it the means of tempting all our Indians on the East side of the Mississippi to remove to the West, and of condensing instead of scattering our population."

(20) *Am. State Papers, Misc.*, I. 404f.

of the fifteen delegates of Upper Louisiana simply stated that "Mr. Augustus Chouteau" and "Mr. Eligius Fromentin" had been "unanimously chosen" to act "as the deputies, delegates, and agents, general and special, for the inhabitants of Louisiana, for the purpose of presenting to the honorable the Congress of the United States" the "humble petition" aforesaid. Of the sixteen names of the delegates attached to the "petition", the document first referred to above, thirteen are the same as are affixed to the "declaration". There was also a slight change in the apportionment of the delegates who signed the "declaration": there being one each from New Madrid and Femme Osage; four from Cape Girardeau; two from Ste. Genevieve; four from St. Louis and dependencies; and three from St. Charles and dependencies. (21)

This memorial or petition as adopted and transmitted to Congress by Auguste Chouteau, was quite different from the one originally prepared. No early public document of Missouri down to the framing of Missouri's First Constitution in 1820 and the Solemn Public Act of Missouri's First Legislature in 1821, has a more interesting history than this one. It involved the first successful wire-pulling in Missouri history, and had it not been for an unnamed schoolmaster, might have resulted very disastrously for Missouri. The inner history of this remarkable document is set forth in a letter of Rufus Easton, dated at St. Louis January 17, 1805, to President Jefferson. He wrote that immediately after the Act of Congress of 1804 became known in Missouri, about twenty of the inhabitants of St. Louis assembled with a view to appoint a committee which was to call a convention of delegates from the different districts, and that this convention was to form a plan of government for upper Louisiana. (22) The whole affair seems to have been arranged by the

(21) Houck gives the names of eighteen delegates who signed the petition dated September 29, 1804. This authority seems to have combined the names of all the delegates who signed this petition with the two new members who signed the "declaration" of September 30, 1804. *Cf.* Houck, *Hist. Mo.*, II. 391.

(22) *Op. cit.* Easton said that these twenty inhabitants met on April

French inhabitants, as no American was invited, although there was a number of prominent ones here. It was so slated that a majority of the delegates to be selected was to be of the French interest by having them elected by committees who in turn were chosen principally by French villages. How successfully the plan worked is evident from the result of the election. Of the sixteen signers of the "petition", seven were Americans and nine Frenchmen; and of the total eighteen signers of both documents, nine were Americans and nine Frenchmen. The name of Stephen Byrd, who was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1820, appears in the "declaration" as a delegate from Cape Girardeau. Eligius Fromentin, one of the delegates from New Madrid, seems to have been the framer of the "petition", as he is credited with being the most learned. In 1812 this man was one of the first United States Senators from the State of Louisiana. Practically all the French and American delegates were men of wealth and held large land tracts, and this placed them in perfect accord regarding the Spanish land grants. (23)

The original petition drafted by this convention recommended in reality a "gouvernement militaire". It provided that they have a Governor residing in the territory possessing both civil and military jurisdiction; that there be Commandants for each district possessing like powers, with an appeal to the Governor in certain cases; that there be no trials by jury "except in such cases as in the opinion of the Governor or Commodant justice should absolutely require it for special cause to be shown"; and that the practice of lawyers be entirely prohibited. It compared the Governor and Judges of the Indiana Territory to "foreign Bashaws—to Pro-prætors and Pro-Consuls under the more modest name of Governor and Judges sent here to rule over the people and to write liberty as had been done in Venice upon our prison walls—"; and

2, 1804, to peruse the bill of Congress of March 26. The date of this meeting, as given, may be correct, but, if so, it was the proposed bill that was perused, since the law of March 26 could not have reached St. Louis by April 2.

(23) Houck, *Hist. Mo.*, II. 39ff.

declared that the treaty of cession had been broken: and "a motion was made by one of the members to call upon the Emperor of France thro' his Ministers to enforce a fullfillment."

This draft of the petition was presented to Captain Stoddard, who made several slight changes in it so as to obtain for it a reading in Congress. It was then again considered by the convention and singularly failed to pass. Easton gives the following reason for this failure: "But for a person who resided some years within the United States in character of a school-master who understands the French language, catching at the popular declamation of some members of Congress—Governed by the principles advanced in the memorial of Orleans and fired with ambition to distinguish himself in the political world this original plan would not have been changed—The flame of his eloquence and unparallelled knowledge of American politics changed the tone to the whole system and the plan was to ridicule the Majority of Congress for their *professions* of Republicanism and *boasted* love of liberty—". (24)

After the petition had been changed to its present and final form, it was entrusted to Chouteau to take to Washington. There is little doubt that the wealthy French inhabitants favored a military government without civil law and lawyers. Chouteau had presented his views for such a government to Gallatin during the previous summer of 1804, when many of the leading Frenchmen of Louisiana District were in Washington. Gallatin wrote to President Jefferson regarding this interview with Chouteau, and stated, that while he respected the zeal and ability of the Frenchman, he did not endorse his views and those of his business associates. It is by no means improbable that when Chouteau carried this democratic petition of September, 1804, to Washington, he still pleaded for the military system. The democratic ideals

(24) Easton's Letter, *op. cit.* *Cf.* also Fortier, *Hist. La.*, III. 16f., and *Am. State Papers, Misc.*, I. 396ff.

After careful searching we have been unable to ascertain who this unique school-master was.

of Jefferson, however, made this plea a vain one, and nothing more was heard of the "gouvernement militaire". (25)

(25) Houck, *Hist. Mo.*, II. 400.

The following very valuable letter is copied from note No. 163, p. 355, vol. II., of Robinson, *Louisiana*, 1785-1807: "The following extract from a letter (entitled Separate observations") dated St. Louis, November 4, 1804 (conserved in the Bureau of Rolls and Library, Department of State, Territorial Papers, vol. I., "Louisiana"), shows conditions in Upper Louisiana or Louisiana Territory:

"I conceive it may not be improper to mention some circumstances concerning the Petition from the Committee held in September last at this Place, before my arrival, for tho' I have not read that Memorial I have heard it much spoken of, and I have reason to think a Paper, said to be a copy of it, may have been sent to the public printer for insertion, in which case it will be found different from the original, that pretended having been taken from the first draft of it before its ultimate correction. It seems the act of Congress of March last concerning Louisiana created some discontent in the minds of People here, they wished and expected a Government of their own. It hurt their pride to be made dependent on Indiana for officers and laws, because their population and territory are much more extensive than those of their neighbours. They conceived the act of Congress infringed some of the Rights insured to them by the Treaty, placing them in a more degraded situation than other territories of the United States. They formed a Convention in which a Committee was chosen to draw up a Petition to Congress. The Member who made the sketch of the Memorial was sent out before my arrival and I have not seen him, but I am told he is a man of warm passions and I conceive him to be probably of a character such as I have known in the French Revolution, who allowed their exalted ideas to run away with their understanding and could not distinguish between the true principles of liberty, and those leading to Anarchy and despotism. . . . I have a particular satisfaction at the time in saying that the inhabitants are much pleased with Govr Harrison now here. His affability and easy access form a strong contrast with what they had been accustomed to—all the *disinterested* sensible men among them are glad of the change of Government, but there are some, as you will easily believe who have prejudices which time and experience will wipe away—there are others who enjoyed, or were directly concerned in, extensive privileges, or had certain advantages which attached them to the former system. I am speaking of the French part of the inhabitants, whose sentiments I know best by their considering me as one of themselves on account of the language and my very long residence in France. The appearance of hostilities—an idea many of them have of this part of the country being about to be receded to that nation for the Floridas, are topics often brought forward which have tended to show me the real inclinations of some and they open their minds with less reserve by not considering me in the light of a stranger." —Letter unsigned—"From a man who went up Mississippi to become acquainted with Peltry trade."

The dislike of lawyers on the part of the French inhabitants is also seen in the Historical and Political Reflections on Louisiana by Paul Alliot. (Robertson, *op. cit.*, I. 135, 137.) Speaking of St. Louis that physician says: "The magistrate who renders justice does not molest or percesute any citizen. He is a father whose entrails are at all times open to his children." "None of those blood-suckers known under the names of bailiffs, lawyers, and solicitors are seen there." (This was written before the transfer in 1803.)

Within two months after this first petition had been presented to Congress, an act was passed on March 3, 1805, which remedied most of the objections and granted some of the requests set forth by the St. Louis convention of September, 1804. (26) It was rather satisfactory to the French inhabitants, as it established a separate centralized form of government. The act provided: 1st, that the "District of Louisiana" be changed to the "Territory of Louisiana"; 2nd that this territory be separated from the government of Indiana territory; and 3d that a new government of the territory of Louisiana be established. As Missouri by this act became a territory of the lowest grade and from this stage gradually advanced to statehood, it is a matter of importance to notice the plan of government outlined by this second organic act of Congress relating to Missouri.

The executive power was lodged in the hands of the Governor, whose tenure was appointive by the President of the United States, whose term was three years, and who must reside in the territory. His powers were wide, being both executive and legislative in their scope. He was commander of the militia, superintendent *ex-officio* of Indian affairs, had the power of appointment and command of all officers in militia below the rank of general officers, could grant pardons and reprieves under certain limitations, could divide the territory into districts where the Indian titles were extinct, and appoint magistrates for civil and military purposes. Asso-

The following report made by Doctor John Watkins to William C. C. Claiborne in 1804 relating to lower Louisiana, shows that the sentiment of the French inhabitants in that part of the country on government and politics was quite similar to what obtained in the upper portion of Louisiana:— "They wish to be allowed a member upon the floor of Congress, to represent their true interests and situations. Sometimes they desire to enter immediately into all the benefits and advantages of a State Government, but they generally stop short at the difficulties of popular representation, in their present State of political knowledge. The expenses of public buildings, Courthouses, Prisons, etc., the increase of taxes, the acrimony of elections, Courts of Justice, Juries, pleadings at Law and Lawyers, with the difficulties of language has made most of the sensible reflecting people fall into the opinion that a Government of Commandancies (at any rate for the Country) is best adapted to their present situations." (Robertson, *op. cit.*, II. 319.)

(26) *Stat. at Large*, II. 331f. Passed at second session of Eighth Congress, March 3, 1805, and went into effect July 4, 1805.

ciated with the Governor was a Secretary, whose duties were clerical, and who became governor when that office was vacant. His term was four years, and he was also required to live in the territory. His tenure was the same as that of the Governor.

The legislative power was vested in the Governor and the three territorial Judges, or a majority of them. This body or Legislative Council had power to establish inferior tribunals and prescribe their duties. It was empowered to make all laws conducive to the good government of the inhabitants of the territory provided no law should be enacted inconsistent with the Constitution and Laws of the United States or abridging the religious freedom of the inhabitants or dispensing with trial by jury in both civil and criminal cases under certain regulations. All laws passed by this council were subject to the ratification of the President and Congress.

The judicial power was vested in three Judges appointed by the President for four years, and in such inferior tribunals as might be established by the Legislative Council. The three Judges or any two of them were to hold two courts annually in the Territory and to have the same jurisdiction as that formerly held by the Judges of Indiana Territory.

The compensation for the five foregoing officers was the same as obtained in Indiana Territory. All were required to take an oath of allegiance to the United States. It was expressly provided that all existing laws were to remain in force until modified.

Such are the general provisions of this act. It did much to mollify the inhabitants of Upper Louisiana, and, although not granting them the elective tenure nor a delegate in Congress, it was far more satisfactory than the previous act. They now had a territory and a government that were not united to or under any other subdivision of the United States, and, although their new officials were appointed in Washington, and subject in every express way to the national government, still they were required to reside in the territory, and this alone was worth a great deal to the inhabitants of

a pioneer country where distance played such an important part in law administration. (27)

During the following half decade the Territory of Louisiana made rapid strides in development. The increase of population alone justified a change in the governmental machinery provided for by the act of 1805. The population of the territory in 1810 had risen to 19,976, being distributed among the five districts as follows: Cape Girardeau, 3,888; New Madrid, 2,296; St. Charles, 3,505; Ste. Genevieve, 4,620; and St. Louis, 5,667. (28) This remarkable growth in population naturally created desire for a higher grade of territorial government. It was the wish of a large majority of the inhabitants of this territory that the American policy of self-government be applied to them. And this was soon revealed in the numerous petitions presented to Congress on that subject. Never in the history of Missouri, during neither the French, Spanish, American, Territorial, nor State Period, have her inhabitants framed, signed, and presented so many petitions to Congress as issued from the Territory of Louisiana from 1810 to 1812 inclusive. But, to us even this seems less remarkable than is the failure heretofore of every writer on Missouri history to notice a single petition

(27) Showing the sentiment in Louisiana Territory shortly after this act of Congress of 1805, is the following extract from a letter of Judge Coburn to Madison, dated August 15, 1807, Mayville, Kentucky. (Robinson, *op. cit.*, II. 359f.)

"I would here take the liberty to remark, that altho some of our American Citizens have entertained strong prejudices, against the manners, habits, language and religion of the French settlers in Louisiana. Those settlers appear to me, to be an inoffensive and peaceable people, little disposed to disturb the harmony of Government, and I think they will be found to be easily governed; as they are strangers to riot, tumults and drunkenness. It is true that, they are unhappy at this particular period. And they assign as reasons; that their land claims are unsettled, and that the administration of Justice is dilatory. That there should be some causes of uneasiness is by no means surprising. The change of Government, the prospect that their language, religion, manners and influence are about to be swallowed up in the American character, are some causes of unpleasant sensations. It only requires that a temper of conciliation, mixed with impartial Justice should be observed by the rulers of the Territory—That they should feel and act superior to national, local, religious or civil distinctions; and endeavor to blend in a common mass, the various characters of settlers who may be resident in that country. . . . ."

(28) *U. S. Census*, 1900, *Pop.*, I. 27f.

of that time. This silence can be construed only as the result of a lack of information, since the greatest importance always attaches to those documents that reflect the sentiment of so large a district of people in regard to a change in their organic law. At least fifteen of these petitions appeared, twelve of which are still in existence. These twelve requested that the Territory of Louisiana be raised from a territory of the first to one of the second grade. One of the other petitions, very significantly, prayed that no alteration be made in the form of government. (29)

On January 6, 1810, there was presented to Congress "a petition of sundry inhabitants of the Territory of Louisiana, praying that the second grade of Territorial Government may be established in said Territory." This was probably one of the first of these petitions and, we think, was drawn up and signed in 1809. It based its request for a higher grade of territorial government on the treaty of cession, on the unsatisfactory exercise of both legislative and judicial powers when vested in the same persons, and on the large size of the militia in the Territory of Louisiana compared with the militia in either Indiana or Mississippi territories. This petition was referred to a committee on January 9, 1810, which reported, on January 22d, a bill "further to provide for the government of the Territory of Louisiana." This bill after its second reading was referred to the Committee of the Whole, in which it was not brought up during that session.

(29) Six hundred and thirty-six signatures are attached to five of these petitions, the number of signatures on the other seven petitions was not counted. These petitions were first noticed by us in the *Annals of Congress*. We had always wondered at the silence of Missouri historians on this point, and could hardly be convinced that Missouri became a territory of the second grade without there having been an application for same on the part of the inhabitants of Louisiana Territory. An examination of the *Annals* proved our conclusion to be correct. Mr. Parker's *Calendar of Papers in Washington Archives relating to the Territories of the United States* (Carnegie Institution, 1911) showed that these petitions were still in existence. Finally, after having made futile application to the House Librarian we interested Dr. J. Franklin Jameson who at our request placed Dr. N. D. Mereness on the trail of these documents. Dr. Mereness not only located all of these petitions but also made copies of same. These copies are now in the library of *The State Hist. Soc. of Mo.* The original documents are still preserved in the House Files in Washington, D. C.

(30) On January 15, 1810, an exact copy of the foregoing petition was referred in the House. This latter document had attached to it about two hundred and seventy-three signatures, the former had seventy-six. (31) On February 22, 1810, several petitions to Congress "from a number of the inhabitants of the Territory of Louisiana" were presented to the Senate. Their purpose and wording were, we infer, the same as the other two presented to the House. (32) Another duplicate petition, of this year, bearing only nine signatures was presented to the House, (33) but nothing was accomplished by any of these at this time.

At the third session of the Eleventh Congress, on January 3, 1811, a committee, appointed by the House on De-

(30) *Annals of Congress*, I. 1157, 1253. Following is a copy of this petition as found in the House Files by Dr. Mereness:

[Dec. 1809 ?] Petition of sundry inhabitants of the territory of Louisiana—Referred Jan. 9th, 1810. [No. 3458 in Parker.]

[This petition is as follows:] To the hon*ble* the Sen. and Ho. of Reps. of the U. S., in Cong. assembled

The petition of the undersigned inhabitants of the Territory of La., most respectfully sheweth.

That they have waited with anxious but silent expectation for the arrival of that period, when pursuance of the treaty by which Louisiana was ceded to the United States, they are to be admitted "according to the principles of the federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of Citizens of the United States." These rights they do humbly conceive cannot be enjoyed while the judicial and legislative powers are vested in the same persons. Where powers are combined which the constitution requires should be separate, [*sic*] and where the maker of laws, is also obliged to expound, and to decide upon them.

Your petitioners are fully impressed with the idea that legislative powers are never better, nor more satisfactorily exercised than when committed to those persons who are elected for that purpose by the people themselves, whose conduct must be regulated by those very laws thus made. The inhabitants of the territory of Orleans, have already obtained those rights which your petitioners now ask, and to which they deem themselves also entitled. The last returns of the militia of this territory will be found to exceed those of the Indiana and Mississippi territory, and the number is daily increased by rapid emigrations to this territory. Confiding therefore, in the justice and wisdom of your hon*ble* bodies, they most respectfully ask, that a law may be passed for enabling the inhabitants of this territory to have and enjoy the rights and privileges consequent upon a second grade of ter*l* gov't, and that the same may be established in this territory.

And your petit*rs* as in duty bound will ever pray.

[This petit*n* is printed] [76 signatures]

(31) *Ibid.* Found in House Files.

(32) *Ibid.*, p. 578.

(33) *Ibid.* Found in House Files.

cember 11, 1810, "presented a bill further providing for the government of the Territory of Louisiana". After a second reading the bill was lost in the Committee of the Whole and this Congress expired without passing an act on this matter. (34)

During the summer of 1811 numerous petitions of this kind were framed and signed in Louisiana Territory. Some of these originated in the Arkansas country and others in that part that lies within the present boundaries of Missouri. They were all similar in tone and argument to the 1810 petitions. The desire for a second grade of territorial government was strong, and this wish was strengthened by the still unsettled or unsatisfactorily settled condition of the land claims. The inhabitants of Louisiana Territory not only wanted a voice in their territorial or local government, but were equally desirous of having their wishes voiced in Congress by a regularly elected territorial delegate. (35) Not

(34) *Annals of Congress*, 3d Sess., 11th Cong. (1810-11), p. 486.

(35) Sometime during the session of 1811-12 five petitions were presented to the House. Each of the five is as follows according to Dr. N. D. Mereness:

[Referred 1811-12.] Each of the "five petitions" listed by Parker under No. 3468 is in part as follows: To the Honble the sen. & Ho of Reps——Sheweth; That convinced as well of their rights in pursuance of the treaty which ceded La. to the U. S., to be admitted "according to the principles of the federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of the citizens of the United States," as of the advantages resulting from representative government, which rights and advantages have not been extended to them, They hope indeed, that as a free people, so far as the policy of territorial government will admit, they may have a partial voice in the government which they support. Their sister territories of Orleans, Mississippi and Indiana, are fast approaching to political manhood, under the fostering hand of the General Government; while La. with a large and fast increasing population have not been admitted to the enjoyment of the same political blessings; all the powers of the government, as well executive and legislative, as legislative and judicial, are blended together, not only contrary to the treaty and "*Federal Constitution*," but also the political safety and happiness of the people. A large majority of your petitioners depend on agriculture for support, *whose claims to land* form the principal hope of themselves and families, and more than two-thirds of their claims have been rejected by the board of commissrs; from whose official representations they have little to hope, and much prejudice to fear; for these reasons which are all important to your petitioners, they now most respectfully ask of your hon*ble* body the passage of a law, which will admit them into what is denominated the second grade of territorial govt, (provided no better can be devised) which entitle them to a delegate in Congress by whom they can make known their

only were many of these petitions presented to the twelfth Congress at its first session but on December 27, 1811, there was also presented to the House "a certified copy of a presentment by the grand jury of the 'District of St. Charles', in said Territory, representing that the second grade of Territorial government ought to be extended to the Territory; that the judges of the general court ought to reside in the Territory; and that further and equitable provisions ought to be made in favor of rejected land claims". (36) These were

unfortunate situation. And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray. [Found in House Files.]

Another petition referred December 27, 1811, is an exact copy of the above (House Files, Parker, *op. cit.*, No. 3480.); another duplicate was read January 6, 1812, (Senate Files. Parker, *op. cit.*, No. 3481.); and another bearing one hundred and ninety signatures was also presented to Congress. (House Files, Parker, *op. cit.*, No. 3487.) The following petition, dated Arkansas, 9th Sept. 1811, was referred Dec. 7, 1811:—

Petition (dated Arkansas, 9th Sept*r* 1811) for the Second grade of Government.—No. 3472 in Parker—Referred Dec. 7, 1811 to Com*ee* of the whole House on the bill for the Govt of said Territory. Bill postponed in the Senate April 22, 1812.

This petit*n* is as follows: To the Hon*ble*——The Petition of the undersigned inhabitants of the Territory of La. Respectfully sheweth: That convinced as well of their rights (in pursuance of the Treaty which ceded La. to th[e] U. S.) to be admitted according to the Principals [*sic*] of the Federal Constitution to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages, and immunities of Citizens [o]f the U. S.—as of the advantages resulting from a representative Gov't, which Rights and Advantages have not been extended to them—they hope indeed that as a free People so far as the Policy of Ter*l* Gov't will admit they may have a Partial Voice in the Govt wch [which] they support. Their sister Territories of Orleans, Mississippi and Indiana are fast approaching to Political Manhood, under the Fostering hand of the Gen'l Gov't, while La. with a large and fast increasing Population, has not been admitted to the enjoyment of the same Political blessing.—all the Powers of the Gov't as well Executive and legislative, as Legislative and Judicial are blended together not only Contrary to the Treaty and Federal Constitution but also to the political safety and happiness of the People.

A large majority of your Petitioners depend on Agriculture for support whose claims to lands form the Principal hope of themselves and families and more than two thirds [o]f their just Claims have been rejected by th[e] board of Commissioners from whose official Representations they have little to hope.

For these reasons wch are all important to your Petitioners they now most respectfully ask of your Hon*ble* body, the Passage of a Law wch will admit them into what is denominated the second grade of Ter*l* Govt, wch will entitle them to a delegate in Cong. by whom they may make known their unfortunate situation——and your Petit*rs* as in duty bound will ever Pray. [88 signatures. The original of this petit*n* is not printed. Found in House Files.]

Cf. also Annals of Congress, p. 557.

(36) *Annals of Congress*, I. 584f.

referred and undoubtedly were of the greatest influence in the final passage of the law of June 4, 1812.

Although the local pressure on Congress favoring a higher grade of territorial government in Louisiana Territory was strong, we are hardly surprised to discover some undercurrent of opinion in this district that opposed raising the status of the territory. We have noticed how the act of 1805 was satisfactory to most of the inhabitants of Upper Louisiana especially to the French portion, and also why they preferred a centralized form of government. Wherever the French influence was strong whether in Indiana Territory, Louisiana Territory, or the Territory of Orleans, the preference of that race has been for few officials, concentration of power in the hands of a few, and either an indifference or opposition to self-government unless some vital problem could be solved by no other means. (37) In Louisiana Territory the special problem that concerned many, including both French and American inhabitants, was the land claim or land grant problem. Many claims had not been settled and many had been refused. The settlers, both old and new, thought that more lenient laws regulating these claims would be passed if only the Territory had a delegate in Congress. There was also of course a sincere, strong sentiment for self-government in Louisiana Territory, but we believe that the opposition to this self-government or representative government would have been stronger than it was had not there been pressing for settlement hundreds of land claims. At all events we have record of one remonstrance and petition being presented to Congress that opposed a change in government. On December 7, 1811, there was presented to the House a remonstrance and petition of sundry inhabitants of St. Louis

(37) Indiana Territory in 1800 was largely French. They cared nothing for self-government. The influx of American settlers created a desire for a higher grade of territorial government. The French joined in this demand for self-government since through it they could make slavery more secure, which was a great object to be attained owing to the provisions of the Northwest Ordinance on that point. *Cf.* also Webster, Homer J., *William Henry Harrison's Administration of Indiana Territory*, in *Ind. Hist. Soc. Pub.*, IV. 202ff. *Cf.* Chapter VI. of this work on the peculiar sentiment exhibited in Orleans Territory on the eve of framing a State Constitution.

"stating the many injuries and inconveniences which would result from a change in their form of government, and praying that no alteration may be made in their said form of government". (38) This was referred to a committee from which it was never reported. The demand of the inhabitants of Louisiana for the higher grade of territorial government had become too insistent for Congress to longer delay.

In the year 1812 affairs reached a focus that made necessary at least some kind of action. The Territory of Orleans was admitted into the Union April 8, 1812, under the name of the State of Louisiana. This made expedient, though not essential, as some authorities have supposed, a change in name of the Territory of Louisiana. Action was taken by Congress, and on June 4, 1812, a law was passed changing the name of the Territory of Louisiana to the Territory of Missouri. (39) It was this law which gave to Missouri her present name; and it is very probable that had the Territory of Orleans taken the name of State of Orleans on its admission into the Union, then the Territory of Louisiana would have retained its name and in 1821 would have been admitted as the State of Louisiana. This act of June 4, 1812, raised Missouri to the second grade of territories and not only gave the inhabitants control of the lower house of the legislature through the elective tenure and the election of a delegate to Congress, but also provided in section fourteen for a bill of rights. (40)

The government provided for by this act was far more complex in character than that in the act of 1805. The executive authority was still vested in a Governor whose term, tenure, and powers were the same as before, except that he had some enumerated powers, including that of convening the legislature on "extraordinary occasions". His veto

(38) *Abridg. of Debates of Cong.*, IV. 434.

(39) *Stat. at Large*, II. 743-747; *Cf.* also *Mo. Ter. Laws*, 1. 8-13.

(40) There are sixteen sections in this law, but they will not be taken up here in detail, as their importance and influence on Missouri's First Constitution were so great that they will be minutely considered in the chapter dealing with the sources of that instrument.

power was absolute. No change was made in the term, tenure, and duties of the Secretary.

It was in the legislative branch of the new government that the greatest changes are noticed. The legislative power was vested in a bicameral body called the "general assembly". This was composed of a Legislative Council and a House of Representatives. The former consisted of nine members, five making a quorum, appointed for five years by the President of the United States from a list of eighteen persons made by the territorial House of Representatives. Provision was made for filling vacancies by the President appointing one of two persons nominated by the lower house. Their qualifications were: that they should have resided in the territory for at least one year preceding appointment; that they should be at least twenty-five years of age; that they should have property of at least two hundred acres in the territory. They were disqualified from holding any other office of profit under the territorial government except that of justice of the peace. It was in the House of Representatives that the greatest innovation was made. This body was composed of representatives elected for two years by the people of the territory. The apportionment was on the basis of one member to every five hundred free, white, male inhabitants until the number of representatives reached twenty-five, when the ratio was left under the regulation of the general assembly. The qualifications for representatives were lower in nearly every respect than for members of the Council: the age qualification was twenty-one years; the residence qualification was the same as in the case of members of the Council; and the property qualification required one to be a freeholder in the county from which he was elected. Vacancies were filled by a new county election on writ of the Governor. Annual meetings of the General Assembly were provided for. The place of meeting was at St. Louis, and the time the first Monday in December unless the General Assembly set a different date. The Governor was empowered to lay off the territory into convenient counties for the election of thirteen representatives.

The electors of representatives consisted of all the free, white, male citizens of the United States who were twenty-one years of age, had resided in the territory twelve months before the election, and had paid a territorial or county tax assessment made at least six months before the election. It might be noticed in this connection that the tax qualification for electors was purposely omitted from Missouri's first Constitution, and, so far as the later political careers of the delegates that framed that document are concerned, it was a very wise omission. It was provided in the act of 1812 that all free, white, male persons who were inhabitants of Louisiana on December 20, 1803, and all free, white, male citizens of the United States who had immigrated to Louisiana since December 20, 1803, or who might hereafter do so, if otherwise qualified, could hold any office of honor, trust or profit in the territory under the United States or the territory, and vote for members of the General Assembly and a Delegate to Congress during the temporary government provided for by that act.

The powers of the General Assembly were large, comprising the power to make laws, civil and criminal; to establish inferior courts and prescribe their jurisdiction; to define the powers and duties of the justices of the peace and other civil officers of the territory; to regulate and fix fees, etc. There were certain express limitations placed on their power, however, that are important to notice. All bills had to be passed by a majority of each house and receive the approbation (signature) of the governor. They were by implication prohibited from passing any acts which would be inconsistent with the large number of privileges and rights reserved to the people and enumerated at some length in section fourteen of the law. This section fourteen is a very interesting paragraph, as it is the first bill of rights that Missourians ever had, excepting those guaranteed in the United States Constitution, and is an epitome of the one included in the constitution of 1820. The General Assembly was also prohibited by express provision from interfering with the primary disposal of the soil of the United States, etc., and from

levying any tax or impost on the navigable waters in or touching the territory. This provision is also found in the constitution of 1820.

The judiciary was composed of a superior court, inferior courts and courts of justice of the peace. The superior court alone was set forth in detail, the others being left under the regulation of the General Assembly and Governor. This court was the same in composition and in term and tenure of members as that provided for in the act of 1805. Certain regulations were provided as regards its jurisdiction, and power was granted it and the inferior courts to appoint their clerks.

Some miscellaneous provisions were also set forth that are important. All officials were required to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and discharge faithfully the duties of their office. The citizens of the territory were given the right to elect one delegate to Congress. Schools and education were urged, and encouragement and aid promised from the United States lands in the territory. It was provided that the acts of 1804 and 1805 when inconsistent with this act were repealed.

Pursuant to the power granted him in the seventh section of the act of 1812, Benjamin Howard, Governor of the Territory of Louisiana, by proclamation issued October 1, 1812, divided the new Territory of Missouri into the five counties of St. Charles, St. Louis, Ste. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau, and New Madrid, and gave them their boundaries. (41) Provision was made for the election from these counties of territorial representatives to the General Assembly and also a Delegate to Congress. Appended to this proclamation was a statement setting forth the qualifications of representatives and electors—which was taken from the act of Congress of June 4, 1812. Thus was set in working the new government of the Territory of Missouri.

An attempt was made to amend the law of 1812, and on January 7, 1813, on motion of Mr. Hempstead (of Missouri)

(41) *Am. State Papers, Misc.*, II. 202f; Scharf, *op. cit.*, I. 557f.

a committee was appointed by the House of Representatives "to inquire if any, and if any what, amendments are necessary to be made" to that act. (42) On January 29, 1813, this committee reported and recommended no alterations. (43) The problem suggested to the committee was to settle the doubts that some entertained as to whether Missouri's Territorial Delegate to Congress, who had been elected on November 2, 1812, in pursuance of the act of Congress of that year, could hold his seat after March 3, 1813. The committee decided that as he was elected for two years, he could hold his seat for that time, and that no alteration in the law of 1812 was necessary, as it appeared perfectly clear on this point.

Population kept increasing rapidly in Missouri. Lawence county was established by the Territorial Legislature January 15, 1815, (44) and just a little over a year later Howard county, the "mother of counties" and one of the empire counties of Missouri, was erected by act of January 23, 1816. (45) On January 21, 1816, on motion of Mr. Easton in the House of Representatives, the Committee on the Judiciary was instructed to inquire if any, and what, alterations were necessary to be made in the act entitled "An act providing for the government of the Territory of Missouri" approved June 4, 1812". (46) This committee on March 6, 1816, reported a bill to alter certain parts of the act of 1812, which without any amendment finally became the organic act of Congress of April 29, 1816, by which Missouri became a territory of the highest grade. (47) By this law, the elective tenure was also applied to the Legislative Council, one member being elected from each county. The term was reduced to two years and qualifications remained the same as in the act of 1812. A majority of the members constituted a quorum. The regular sessions of the General As-

(42) *Annals of Congress*, p. 618.
(43) *Ibid.*, pp. 929f; *Am. State Papers, Misc.*, II. 201f.
(44) *Mo. Ter. Laws*, pp. 354ff.
(45) *Ibid.*, pp. 460ff.
(46) *Annals of Congress*, pp. 1047, 1049, 1358, 1362.
(47) *Stat. at Large*, II. 328; *Mo. Ter. Laws*, p. 14.

sembly were changed from annual to biennial sessions. Everything else of the act of 1812 remained unchanged except the provisions relating to the judiciary. It was the provisions in this act of 1816 relating to the judiciary that was its most objectionable feature to Missourians, as is expressly set forth in the very earliest petitions for statehood in 1817. (48) The General Assembly was authorized to require the judges of the superior court to hold superior and circuit courts; to appoint the times and places for the same; and to make rules and regulations regarding these courts. The circuit court was to be composed of one of the said judges and to have jurisdiction in all criminal cases, exclusive original jurisdiction in capital cases, and original jurisdiction in all civil cases of $100.00 value or over. The superior and circuit courts were to possess chancery powers as well as common law jurisdiction in all civil cases, provided that in matters of law and equity, in all cases, appeal lay from the circuit courts to the superior court of the territory.

The year following this law of Congress of 1816, which made Missouri a territory of the highest rank, saw the inhabitants here petitioning Congress for that greatest of all boons —the privilege of statehood. It will be our purpose in the next chapter to give, in the first place, a short history of these efforts on the part of Missouri's pioneers to obtain permission of the National Legislature to frame a state constitution; and, in the second, to sketch the struggle in Congress itself over this mighty question from 1818 to 1820. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that never in the history of this nation since the adoption of the Constitution has there ever been a purely domestic question, except of course the Civil War of 1861-65, that has so stirred the country from border to border; has been so ominous in so many of its phases; that for so many months literally shook the foundations of the United States and brought forth declarations and prophecies of the most calamitous character from the mouths and pens

(48) This will receive further consideration in the chapter following.

of men who even today rank foremost in the galaxy of American Statesmen and authors, as the famous Missouri Question.

FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER,
Assistant Librarian of The State Historical Society of Missouri.

Editor's Note: This article forms the first chapter of Mr. Shoemaker's forthcoming publication on "Missouri's Struggle for Admission", and we consider it a very valuable contribution to our knowledge of Middle West history. Mr. Shoemaker has not only made some remarkable researches in bringing to light so many hitherto unknown petitions, documents and letters, but has taken great pains to interpret these in a scholarly and interesting manner. He has by these means cleared up several formerly unsolved problems in the early history of Upper Louisiana and Missouri Territory. The Review has been promised sketches of some of the other chapters of this work and these will appear sometime in the future. The completed chapters will form the most important publication on the constitutional history of Missouri.

TRAVEL INTO MISSOURI IN OCTOBER, 1838.

BY EDUARD ZIMMERMANN.

From among a number of old letters and diaries of some of the German settlers in Missouri the following account of a foot-tour extending about eighty miles into the state is described. The writer was a German, Eduard Zimmermann, who had recently come from Europe. The angle at which he views American conditions is not wholly without interest. This being the time when the great influx of Germans began in Missouri, this man's account doubtless was read with the keenest interest by his friends at home. The translation reads as follows:

"On the twelfth of October, I left my stopping place, which is a few miles east of the Mississippi river in the state of Illinois, in order to go to St. Louis. In company with a friend who had but recently come from Germany, I intend to spend a few weeks in wandering through at least a part of the new promised land of the state of Missouri. We reached the Father of Waters at sunset, just in time to take a steamboat to the Missouri side. From sunrise to sunset the ferry boats do not run because of various dangers.

Previously I had seen St. Louis only during the hottest time of the year. How striking then was the difference between that season and this! Now activity and joyousness was seen on every hand. During my other visit all the shops were closed and empty, the streets forsaken and the places of amusement dead. Cholera and bilious fever raged as for a wager, and the hearse alone was constantly on the go. Sickness, death, burial, these were the themes of all conversation. Precautions and medical directions the sole objects of reflection and thought. How entirely different it was now. The streets were lively, the coffee houses and other places of entertainment were filled with people, the most care-free enjoyment of life had taken the place of deathly anxiety and precaution.

St. Louis is after all a second New Orleans, in spite of Duden's statement to the contrary. This is the place where the inestimable quantities of produce from the entire Missouri Valley and of the upper Mississippi Valley accumulate in order to find a good and speedy market on the Gulf of Mexico. Here is also the gathering place of men and merchandise coming from the Ohio River and the eastern states. The extra distance from the mouth of the Ohio is wholly disregarded because here the shippers and the travelers are certain of finding opportunities of rapid transportation to the mouth of the Mississippi, regardless of the stand of the water. Trade and commerce flourish more and more and will be brought to a still higher degree of efficiency when the proposed waterways through the state of Illinois are completed. Settlers from all the states of North America come here, and the still greater mass of European immigrants arrive here from New Orleans, from the seaports of the Atlantic, from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to pour themselves into the fertile plains of Illinois, into the much-praised Missouri, into the recently opened state of Arkansas, even into southern Texas, where not only the beauties of nature but the exceptionally alluring material inducements attract the agriculturists.

St. Louis numbers at present scarcely more than ten thousand inhabitants, and yet it surpasses in the varied mixture of its population, in the great number of strangers within its midst and in its geographic significance and interest every city of its size in the old and the new world. Beside the many descendants of genuine Indian blood, a large part of the population consists of Frenchmen, Germans and Spaniards. The descendants of the Britons, of course, constitute the majority. Several thousand negro slaves and free colored people live here, and if on Sunday the devout are at their churches, and the care-free inhabitants have been lured to the country, then one might easily imagine himself to be walking on the streets of some city in San Domingo. Only black faces are then seen on the streets, only gaudily dressed groups of colored children play before the houses. In the

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larger hotels and the 'entertainments' the haggard American gentlemen sit around the hearth in a semicircle, showing an almost Indian-like apathy, their legs crossed, rocking themselves and chewing tobacco, (a custom which in the interior of America is by no means regarded as improper). The Frenchman with lighted cigar hops around the billiard table in the coffee-house and wastes more breath in a minute than an American does in an entire day. The easy-going German, too, finds his place of entertainment, where the beverages are tolerable and the stay homelike and pleasant, and there amid the smoke of the pipes and the clinking of glasses a German song and the sound of musical instruments are heard.

Since the distribution of Duden's book St. Louis has become the main goal and gathering place, especially of the German immigrants. Those who live here or in the neighborhood are well informed regarding the affairs in Germany, and often times know more than their friends at home, because the newspapers are not subjected to censorship.

St. Louis has grown rapidly during recent years. This growth is hastened by the discovery of near-by lead mines, by the rapidly growing population in the interior of Missouri, and especially by the rapidly increasing Illinois town on the opposite bank of the river.

One of the main branches of trade in the city is the fur trade which is carried on by a company of specially privileged private citizens who have one of their main depots here. These special privileges consist, as far as I have been able to ascertain, in this, that other private individuals are not permitted to trade with the Indians for certain definite articles, especially firearms and tomahawks. These articles may be sold only by the company. The sale of intoxicating liquors is forbidden by the United States even to the fur companies, in order to prevent certain avaricious white persons from deriving exorbitant profits from this sort of trade. The enormous basin of the Missouri river which is visited annually by hired hunters who work for the fur companies (among whom there are many Germans but still more French adventurers,) furnishes thousands of buffalo hides and also quan-

tities of the still more valuable beaver pelts. Nothing is more fascinating than the stories of such hunters. The hunting expeditions usually depart from here in April or May. The usual time of service is eighteen months, of which more than half is required for the journey to and from the Rocky Mountains. Eighteen dollars and provisions, which in the far west consists almost solely of buffalo meat, constitutes their monthly wages. But then the hunters must agree to perform all sorts of service. Usually the hunters go by steam-boat as far as Liberty in Clay County, the most western town in Missouri. From there they go either on horseback or in small boats which usually have to be pulled by the men themselves, further into the interior. Council Bluffs, the outmost fortification of the United States, is about five hundred miles above St. Louis. This is said to be the farthest point to which settlements and civilization have thus far penetrated. The so-called forts further up the river on the important tributaries, the LaPlatte and the Yellowstone, have been established by the fur companies themselves, but they are in reality only pallisades not real forts, and must be regarded as simply the offices of the company. Several hundred miles west of the state of Missouri the large herds of buffalo begin. From there on these animals appear in such large herds that their actual number can no longer be accurately determined, but the space of ground which they occupy is taken as the measure of their number. At first I did not believe the stories of the hunters, but books of travel by trustworthy men assure me that the buffalo in those regions are actually counted by the mile. 'I saw five, ten, or fifteen miles of buffalo,' that is the current expression in regard to their number. The buffalo is shot with a rifle. The Indians who have a cunning way of enticing the animals into an enclosed place kill them with the bow and arrow. The buffalo is by no means dangerous and always seeks safety in flight. The beaver is caught with traps in his holes. The manner of trapping them has been learned from the Indians. Concerning the Indians I have heard various contradictory reports. Some depict them as peaceable and even honest,

while others cannot tell enough of their wicked intentions and their cunning. The various tribes differ in this regard. The relations of the Indians to the fur-trading companies must necessarily often times be strained because of the passion and the lack of self control on the part of these children of nature on the one hand and the avarice and selfishness of the whites on the other. All accounts agree that the Indians live in constant bloody feuds with one another. The Sioux, the Osages, the Delawares, the Mandans and the Blackfeet are the tribes with which the hunters have most to do on this side of the Rocky Mountains. The Blackfeet are said to be the most hostile and dangerous. In dress and manner of living the western tribes differ vastly from those which are still found in the states of the Union, though there appears to be no essential difference in their customs and their character.

We should have left St. Louis on the day following our arrival there, if we had not found many highly educated and most agreeable German immigrants who had just arrived and in whose company we felt comfortable and at home. Besides this, another cause for my stay was the horseraces which were scheduled to take place at this time, the like of which I had not seen either here or in Europe. The races took place about three miles from the city at the so-called Prairie House, a favorite place of amusement of the St. Louisans. The races were attended by large crowds. I believe indeed that these Americans are happy at such occasions, but we foreigners were not able to detect many evidences of it, for their joy and delight manifests itself in ways so much different from ours. External pomp and finery which make such a pleasing effect at our public gatherings are entirely wanting here. Varying costumes, music, songs and dancing, all that makes an European public gathering so cheerful and lively, one looks for in vain in America. The eye of the foreigner, at least, is able to distinguish only one class of people here. From the Governor to the jockey they all belong to the large class of gentlemen; at least, I was not able to discern any difference between them. But this sort

of monotony does not entertain. In this regard it is different among us. At home it is seen what each one is or what he professes to be. Every characteristic is sharply defined. There is the student, the soldier, the clergyman from the country, the merchant, the baron—crowded in a little space one believes to see the whole world before him. Of course we owe this entertaining mixture chiefly to our differences in rank and station, to our prejudices and to our arrangement of state. But who thinks of all this in the moments of joyful intoxication, who concerns himself with sad reflections during these fleeting moments of joy! It is enough that one is entertained and charmed; the question as to what produces this delight does not concern us in the moments of bliss. One thing that gives an amusing touch to the gatherings of the Americans, whether these gatherings be secular or religious in character, is the fact that everybody arrives on horseback. Women and children everybody is on horseback. In the country frequently two, sometimes even three persons, are seen riding one horse. Such a gathering has much in common with a camp of Cossacks, and the lover of horses certainly finds plenty material for entertainment. The Americans, like the English, are much given to betting, and at the horse races hardly anybody is a mere spectator. In the state of Missouri there are apparently no strict laws against gambling, especially against games of hazard, as in most of the other states, or these laws are waived on special occasions, for one roulette wheel stood beside another at these races. The number of persons who took part in the gambling is incomprehensible. Without dismounting from their horses many made a wager with the nearest by-stander and without apparently enjoying the exhilaration of the suspense rode on again when the result was made known.

On the morning of the fifteenth of October we started on our excursion into the valley of the Missouri. We took a westerly direction, slightly toward the north. We had made up our minds to follow the highway toward Jefferson City, the seat of government of the state of Missouri, and to deflect from this road only for the purpose of seeking out the settle-

ments of the educated Germans. Close to St. Louis the country is not especially attractive, but further on it becomes more so. Two German writers, one of whom is Friedrich Schmidt, have written contradictory reports as to the region immediately around St. Louis. The one asserts that it is prairie land while the other claims that it is woodland. Both are right. It is manifest that once everything was prairie. Everybody in the west knows how quickly a prairie is transformed into forest land if it is no longer set on fire in the autumns. Illinois, which is chiefly a prairie state, is constantly in the process of changing into the most attractive forest land. If Mr. Schmidt was here twenty-five years ago, he doubtless saw but little forest land. Even now there are still miles of prairie. The weather was delightful for our journey. The sky and the air reminded us of spring. The prairies are said to be enchantingly beautiful in spring. Even now they are still marvelous. Here and there the young hickory trees glowed in the most livid gold, numerous varieties of sumach glowed in fiery red and caused the wide prairie to appear like a huge carpet wrought in purple. Countless clusters of flowers of bright colors modified by the thousandfold autumnal shading of their leaves adorned the plains. After a few hours of rest with a cultured German family which lives about ten miles from St. Louis, we went about an equal distance further and spent the night with an American, who a few years ago immigrated from Virginia. Inns are found only in the cities and towns, or possibly along the mail-routes. The traveler is therefore obliged to make use of the hospitality of the settlers. This sort of hospitality is perhaps nowhere developed to a higher degree than in this new country where it would indeed be unnatural and inhuman if a stranger were not hospitably and cordially received. For our purpose of becoming acquainted with the land and its people we had chosen the right mode of traveling, for it compelled us to stop several times each day in the huts of the inhabitants. Necessarily we had to enter into conversation, and no theme was nearer at hand for discussion than the nature of the

country, the advantages and disadvantages of the settlement, the kind of produce raised, and the means of disposing of it.

By constantly losing our road we went much farther than we ought to have gone, but occasionally we struck upon a shorter way without knowing it. Below the river Au Vasse, which we had to cross in a canoe, the country is for the most part prairie land, except that part which is nearest the river. The cold became painful, and the icy wind which blew across this vast plain, where no elevation offered it resistance, seemed to us to come from the Rocky Mountains, many thousand miles to the northwest. We found no German settlements in this region, but were told that shortly before this time a deputy had bought land for some Germans in Bran (?) County, [perhaps Boone County], above Jefferson City. Before we reached the little town of Pinkney our way led us through Louther Island in Montgomery County. This island has been formed by a creek, which, having divided into two parts, flows in two channels into the Missouri. The island is exceptionally fertile. There are large and beautifully equipped settlements here which have much in common with the plantations of the southern states. Many of the houses of the homesteads are used exclusively as the dwellings of the black slaves. Here the farmers raise tobacco and cotton. Tobacco is said to do exceptionally well in Missouri and to be preferred to all other tobaccos on the market in New Orleans. The practice of cultivating this crop, however, might easily bring the condition of the slaves near to that condition which their unfortunate fellows suffer in the southern states. Up to this time the treatment of the slaves, who are in the country districts, is very good. Their material condition is very endurable. As a rule they live in families, have their own dwelling houses, their own live stock and till a certain amount of land for themselves, in which way they have their own earnings. This tolerable condition of the Missouri slaves by no means excuses the shameful practice of slavery, however, and against this sin committed against humanity one must strive with all energy. The Germans who live in Missouri have no slaves as yet, and are still op-

posed to the institution of slavery. However, it is possible that in time this feeling may become dulled, and their posterity may grow up with the idea that it is a necessary institution. No German ought to live in a slave state. Illinois, a free state, has a great advantage over its neighboring states. The breech between the free states and the slave states is inevitable, and who should then like to be found on the wrong side? Near Louther Island we met with a slight adventure. In the darkness of the night we had lost our way, and finally came to a broad creek. The icy coldness of the water rather than its depth repelled us from wading it. Finally our calling and shooting was answered by the barking of dogs in the distance. We went in the direction from which the barking came and were so fortunate as to find a sort of a bridge which had been made of felled logs, which brought us to a very new little settlement. The cold became more intense day by day, so that our hands became very cold on the rifle barrels. With every degree that the mercury fell our faith in Duden's pleasant winters in these western states vanished more and more. [A footnote states that the winters of the previous years were very severe.] To be sure there are many days which make us feel that we are ten and more degrees further south than we were in our old home, but there is no such thing in Missouri as a winter which approaches the rainy season of the tropics. There will be no change in the climate of the state until clearings and tilling of the soil have done their work.

Pinkney, a little town of a few houses, is prettily located. Here many Germans have settled and some of them have chosen very romantic locations. The Americans reproach the Germans for selecting the very poorest land at times, and this is on the whole true. The Germans prefer high lying regions because they are more healthful, open and attractive. This the Americans do not comprehend. They call only that land pretty which is rich in fertility. They never become attached to a given region. If they can sell their property to any sort of advantage, they are certain to do so, regardless of the fact that it may be the scene of their happy childhood

with its dearest memories. This characteristic of the Americans is not beautiful, but for the rapid settling of a new state it is very advantageous. It is also beneficial to the political condition of the Republic that the American is less susceptible to moral and ethical impressions. The more self-satisfied a people is the more easily it is governed, provided the right cords are touched. The so-called man of feeling is the toy of every ambitious person.

Ten miles below Pinkney is the new town of Marthasville in the newly created County of Warren which was formerly a part of Montgomery County. Here the German settlements are numerous. The settlers seem to think that their fortune is made if they are close to Duden's old home. All the Germans whom we met in Missouri belong to the educated classes, and in spite of the short time they have lived here many of them are already handsomely arranged in their homes. Most of them have forgotten the disappointment which at first gave them so many sad hours, and they fare better here than they did in their oppressed home country. Duden's place itself is not as poorly situated as some people say. But the wanderer seeks in vain for something that might with due apology be called a dwelling house. Neither are there any arbors and beautiful vistas to be observed. However, it must be remembered that the settlement has been lying idle for several years and on this account it makes an unattractive and unpleasant impression.

A beautiful road led us from Lake Creek to Missouritown, a very small, dead village, which, however, boasts of a very beautiful situation on the river. There are many German settlements along Lake Creek.—Limestone constitutes the greater part of all bluffs along the Missouri. Sandstone occurs more rarely. Granite is not found at all between the Alleghany and the Rocky Mountains. Our plan to return by way of St. Charles was frustrated when we again lost our road. It would have taken us too long to have found the right road again, so we returned to the right side of the Missouri at Lewis' Ferry. For a while we followed the river valley, crossing Bon Homme creek and Creve Cœur creek and on

the twenty-second of November we again reached St. Louis, our starting place, after three weeks of wandering."

Translated by William Godfrey Bek,
University of North Dakota.

INDIAN MODE OF LIFE IN MISSOURI AND KANSAS.

Fort Osage was located near present site of the town of Sibley, Mo. This post was established for military purposes as well as a permanent trading post and Sibley was in charge of it. Previous to this time trappers did not care to have the geography of their rich hunting grounds known and they were more interested in keeping this vast territory the "unknown". Perhaps they fostered the belief that a journey into it was full of peril. It is true that explorers in this new country had to endure enormous toil, perpetual care to avoid marauding bands of Indians, swollen streams to be crossed, no roads and few trails. After the reports of Lewis and Clark's expedition and Zebulon Pike's return, attention was called to a country of possibilities known to only a few venturesome traders and voyageurs. Soon posts began to spring into existence, and every stream of any consequence had its local trader. To bring trade into legitimate and safe lines the government established Fort Osage. The trade at this fort was drawn from the tribes along the Missouri and Kansas Rivers, and from the Osage tribes to the south and southwest. Sibley had spent several years among these people and understood them thoroughly.

Today this country is settled by an industrious and energetic people, full of resources, living their lives in plenty without much thought of the struggles of the aborigine or even of their forbears that took the place from this original people. We may glimpse back a hundred years and see the vast changes that have occurred in this comparatively short period of time. I believe the letter which here follows pre-

sents the best view of the mode of life of the aborigines inhab iting this country that I have ever seen. It is taken fron Moore's Report on Indian Affairs, page 203, Appendix.

DAVID W. EATON,
Versailles, Mo.

Letter from Geo. C. Sibley, Esq., Factor at Fort Osage to Thomas L. McKenney, Esq., in which he gives a good de scription of the mode of life of the Indians then living i Missouri and Kansas.

"Fort Osage, 1st., Oct., 1820.

Sir: Your letter of the 9th. Aug. was received three day ago, I hasten to reply to the queries therein contained.

The tribes of Indians, who usually hold intercourse witl this trading house, are

1st. The Kansas, residing about three hundred miles up th Kansas river, in one village. They hunt all through the ex terior country watered by the Kansas River, and on th Missouri, south side, above this place to the Nodaway. rate this tribe at somewhere about eight hundred souls, o whom about two hundred and thirty are warriors and hunt ers, thirty or forty superannuated old men, and the rest women and children.

2nd., The Great Osages, of the Osage River.

They live in one village on the Osage River, seventy- eight miles (measured) due south from Fort Osage. They hunt over a very great extent of country, comprising the Osage, Gasconade and Neeozho rivers and their numerous branches. They also hunt on the heads of the St. Francis and White Rivers, and on the Arkansaw. I rate them at about one thousand two hundred souls, three hundred and fifty of whom are warriors and hunters, fifty or sixty super- annuated and the rest women and children.

3d., The Great Osages of Neeozho, on about one hundred and thirty or forty miles southwest of Fort Osage; one village on the Neeozho River. They hunt pretty much in common with the tribe of the Osage river, from which they separated

six or eight years ago. This village contains about four hundred souls, of whom about one hundred are warriors and hunters, some ten or fifteen aged persons, and the rest women and children.

4th. The Little Osages.

Their villages on the Neeozho River, from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and forty miles south of this place. This tribe, comprising all three villages, and comprehending about twenty families of Missouris that are intermarried with them, I rate at about one thousand souls, about three hundred of them are hunters and warriors, twenty or thirty superannuated, and the rest are women and children. They hunt pretty much in common with the other tribes of Osages mentioned, and frequently on the head waters of the Kansas, some of the branches of which interlock with those of the Neeozho.

5th. The Ioways, only visit this place occasionally. This tribe is about as numerous as the Kansas. They are latterly much divided, so that I am unable to state precisely how many villages they occupy, or where they are located. About half the tribe, I understand, joined the Ottoes, near the Council Bluffs, last year, with the intention of remaining there. I am not sure whether they still remain there or not. The other part of the tribe remains in two villages, I believe, on the Des Moines and Grand Rivers. The Ioways hunt principally between the Missouri, north of it, and Mississippi rivers, from the heads of the two Charatons, up to the Nodaway, and sometimes still farther up.

6th. Of the Chaneers, or Arkansaw tribe of Osages, I need say nothing, because they do not resort here to trade. I have always rated that tribe at about an equal half of all Osages. They hunt chiefly in the Arkansaw and White Rivers and their waters.

It must be understood, that the above is merely an estimate of numbers founded on the general knowledge I have of the several tribes mentioned, and without any pretension to accuracy, though I do not believe I am far from the truth;

if any thing I am over the mark. As relates to the Osages; it is next to impossible to enumerate them correctly. I have made several attempts in vain. They are continually removing from one village to another quarrelling or intermarrying, so that the strength of no particular village can even be correctly ascertained. I do not believe that any of the tribes, named above, increased in numbers, take them in the aggregate, and I think they are rather diminishing. They are always at war and not a year passes when they do not lose some in that way. Epidemic diseases attack them now and then, and sweep them off by families.

I proceed to answer your 4th. query. The main dependence of each and every of the tribes I have mentioned, for clothing and subsistence, is hunting. They would all class alike in respect of their pursuits; therefore, one general remark will suffice for all.

They raise annually small crops of corn, beans, and pumpkins, these they cultivate entirely with the hoe, in the simplest manner. Their crops are usually planted in April, and receive one dressing before they leave their villages for the summer hunt, in May. About the first week in Aug. they return to their village to gather their crops, which have been left unhoed and unfenced all the season. Each family, if lucky, can save ten to twenty bags of corn and beans, of a bushel and a half each; besides a quantity of dried pumpkins. On this they feast, with the dried meat saved in the summer, till September, when what remains is cached, and they set out on the fall hunt, from which they return about Christmas. From that time, till some time in February or March, as the season happens to be mild or severe, they stay pretty much in their villages, making only short hunt excursions occasionally, and during that time they consume the greater part of their caches. In February or March, the spring hunt commences; first the bear, and then the beaver hunt. This they pursue till springtime, when they again return to their village, pitch their crops, and in May set out for the summer hunt, taking with them their residue, if any, of their corn, Etc. This is the circle of an Osage life, here and there in-

dented with war and trading expeditions; and thus it has been, with very little variation, these twelve years past. The game is very sensibly diminishing in the country, which these tribes inhabit; but it has not yet become scarce. Its gradual diminution seems to have had no other effect on the Indians than to make them more expert and industrious hunters, and better warriors. They also acquire more skill in traffic, become more and more prone to practice fraud and deception in their commerce; are more and more dependent upon the traders, and consequently more and more debased and degraded.

I ought to have stated that these people derive a portion of their subsistence regularly from the wild fruits their country abounds with. Walnuts, hazelnuts, pecans, acorns, grapes, plums, papaws, persimmons, hog potatoes and several other very nutritious roots; all of these they gather and preserve with care, and possess the art of preparing many of them, so that they are really good eating. I have feasted daintily on the preparation of acorns (from the small white oak,) and Buffalo grease. I had the advantage, however, of a good appetite, well whetted by nearly two days abstinence from food. The acorns and fat agree with me, however, and convinced me that a man may very well subsist upon it, if he can get nothing better. This dish is considered as last resort, next to a corn alone. From these facts you will not be surprised to learn, that the arts of civilization have made but little progress, as yet among the Indians of this quarter, knowing as you do, the natural propensity of the Indians to live without toil, upon the bounties of wild nature, rather than to submit to what he considers the degradation of labor, in order to procure subsistence. So long as the facilities, I have enumerated, exist, so long will exist the propensity to rely chiefly on them. This is nature. Art assumes the reins when nature gives them up, and we cling to nature as long as we can. So long as her exhuberant bosom affords us sustenance, there we tenderly repose, free and untrammelled. On the failure of that resource we are obliged to resort to art for support. The whole history of man shows

that art never gets the ascendancy of nature, without a desperate struggle, in which the object of contention is most piteously mangled, and often destroyed, and a compromise is always obliged to be effected; which compromise, if I understand the subject, is the very thing we call civilization, in reference to the Indian nations; an object we are all aiming at, and what I feel as anxious as any one to effect.

I have often noticed Indians observing, with much apparent interest the effects of our agricultural skill, our fine gardens, and crops, and our numerous comforts and conveniences. A very sensible Osage, The Big Soldier, who had twice been at Washington, once said to me, when I was urging the subject of civilization to him, "I see and admire your manner of living, your good warm houses, your extensive fields of corn, your gardens, your cows, oxen, workhorses, wagons, and a thousand machines, that I know not the use of. I see that you are able to clothe yourself, even from weeds and grass. In short you can do almost what you choose. You whites possess the power of subduing almost every animal to your use. You are surrounded by slaves. Everything about you is in chains, and you are slaves yourselves. I hear I should exchange my presents for yours, I too should become a slave. Talk to my sons, perhaps they may be persuaded to adopt your fashions, or at least to recommend them to their sons; but for myself, I was born free, was raised free, and wish to die free." It was in vain to combat this good mans opinions with argument. "I am perfectly content", he added, "with my condition. The forests and rivers supply all the calls of nature in plenty, and there is no lack of white people to purchase the surplus products of our industry". This is the language that is held by the Indians in this quarter generally. Like all people in state of ignorance, they are bigoted, and obstinately adhere to their old customs and habits. Tis in vain to attempt to bend the aged oak to our purposes. The tender sapling, however, can be made to yield to our effort, and bend to our will. The missionary establishment now forming near Osage, I have no doubt will tend very much to promote the civilization of

these tribes, so far at least as regards the rising generation. Few, if any, of these now above the age of fifteen, will ever wholly abandon their present savage pursuits.

It is a singular fact, however, that although the Indians who have attained the age of twenty five years and upwards, generally refuse instruction, yet they seem by no means averse to have their children taught our arts.

I will conclude this communication with the following proposition, which you may make use of as you think proper. It is for the government, by compact with the Indians, to cause to be surveyed certain districts of the Indian lands suitable for the purpose, in the same manner that the United States lands are surveyed, only that I would recommend that the lines should be more distinctly marked. Whenever an Indian evinced a serious disposition to settle himself permanently, and to pursue civilized habits, a portion of this land, from 160 to 640 acres, as might be proper, should be allotted to him and family forever. He should not have the right to sell, or alienate it in any manner, except by the express permission of the President of the United States, nor should it be held for debts. I believe that by locating each Indian family, disposed to adopt our mode of living, on a tract of land, of their own distinctly marked out, and permanently secured to them, government would greatly promote the scheme of civilization. You would thus give then, at once, a distinct and permanent property, and interest in the soil, instead of a vague, transient, undivided property in a vast extent of country, from which the art of a few of his leaders may expel him forever at any time. Each individual may thus be secured in his own right. He may have a house where he and his family may live securely on the fruits of their own industry. Each may sit down in despair, they have no longer a home or a country. Yet have we pursued them, and importuned them to become farmers, after their spirits are broken and after they have unwillingly deprived themselves of the power of possessing what a farmer values most, an independent home.

I forbear any further remarks on this subject for the present. A little reflection, will, I am sure, satisfy you that it is worthy of consideration.

(signed) GEO. SIBLEY.

THE ORIGIN OF "O. K."

(From the Evening Post.)

Jeffersonville, Ind.—People constantly write the letters O. K. on bills or other statements to signify that they are all right. How did this practice originate?

Answer—The practice got its start in the days of Gen. Jackson, known to the men of his time as Old Hickory.

It is said that Gen. Jackson was not as proficient in spelling as he was in some other things, and so in the abbreviating which he practiced he made O. K. stand for all correct—"oll korrect."

This is as near as our data at present enables us to come to the origin of the now wide practice.

Editor Evening Post:

I note what you say about the origin of the practice of using the letters "O. K." to signify "Correct" or "All right." It seems to me that your informant is wrong. I am quite sure that this practice originated during the Clay and Polk campaign. At that time the writer was a boy, living in Boonville, Mo. You all know what a lively campaign the Clay and Polk campaign was. Mr. Clay was the idol of the Whigs, and was affectionately called "Old Kentucky." Those who favored his election put up their flags on ash poles, at all the cross-roads, country taverns and wood yards on the river, while the Democrats put up hickory poles with poke bushes at the top, the Whigs using for a flag a square of whole cloth with the letters "O. K." signifying "Old Kentucky." The Democrats used a streamer with "Polk and Dallas, Oregon and Texas."

The town of Boonville boasted two newspapers, one the Observer, a Whig paper, conducted by one Caldwell, a very

brilliant young man, the other the Boonville Register, conducted by one Ira Van Nortrick. Toward the close of the campaign the editor of the Register came out in a very salty editorial, denouncing the ignorance of the Whigs and demanding to know "What does 'O. K.' mean anyhow?" Caldwell came back at him with the information that he would find out that "O. K." meant "Oll Korrect" in November. The expression took like wildfire; the boys yelled it, chalked it on the fences. Like other slang, it seemed to fill a want, and upon the inauguration of the telegraph, in '46, the adoption of "O. K.," I was informed by one of the first operators in the country, Mr. E. F. Barnes, introduced it to the business public, as he was one of the parties organizing the system of signals used by the company. Then it passed into general use. Of course Missouri was not the only place where Mr. Clay was called "Old Kentucky." A favorite song of the Whigs, both in Missouri and Kentucky, only a line or two of which I can now call to mind, sung to the tune of "Old Dan Tucker," ran about thus:

"The balky hoss they call John Tyler,
We'll head him soon, or bust a biler!"

Chorus:

"So get out of the way, you're all unlucky.
Clear the track for 'Old Kentucky!' "

J. W. B.

BOOK NOTICES.

Eleven Roads to Success charted by St. Louisans who have traveled them. By **Walter B. Stevens,** St. Louis, 1914.

The above work was published "to the memory of Joseph Pulitzer who rose by tireless industry and high ideals from a St. Louis reporter to a foremost place in the journalism of the world." It consists of a series of talks with notably successful St. Louisans, showing how they started and to what they owed advancement in life, and these talks were suggested by Mr. Pulitzer to the author. The talks were had

with E. C. Simmons, Samuel Cupples, James Campbell, Adolphus Busch, Festus J. Wade, Elias Michael, Chas. P. Johnson, John Scullin, W. K. Bixby, D. R. Francis and J. J. Glennon. Our readers know the roads these eleven men traveled, and the success each one made in the road selected by him.

The Methodist Episcopal Church and the Civil War. By **William Warren Sweet,** Ph. D., Assistant Professor of History, Ohio Wesleyan University. Methodist Book Concern Press, n. d.

The above was a Doctor's Thesis at the University of Pennsylvania, and its object was to show the importance of the churches as an aid to the government during the civil war. The material used had been practically untouched by the regular historian, and the sources of it had been such as the church periodicals, minutes of the General and Annual Conferences, church records, minutes of preachers' meetings, histories of individual churches, and biographies of prominent church officials.

The first two bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Coke and Asbury, were the earliest ecclesiastical officials to tender to the president of the United States the unanimous support of their church immediately upon its organization, and that church has ever since given the State its hearty support.

Of many things treated by the author there were controversies, but in all the author has especially tried to be impartial, and to record the true facts. His work will be found of great value.

Out of the Shadow. How a Missouri banker conquered tuberculosis out in Colorado. By **J. L. Woodbridge,** a victim. 1914. Fowler, Colo. 30 p.

The above author was a member of the Historical Society and a contributor to the first volume of the Review. His account of getting out of the shadow that was constantly becoming darker is a valuable one.

The Spanish Domination of Upper Louisiana. By **Walter B. Douglas.** Reprint from Proceedings of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, 1914.

This paper of 17 pages by Judge Douglas is a historical account of the country from 1762 to 1803, while under Spanish rule.

The Waters of Lethe. By **Lida L. Coghlan.** With illustrations by Clara M. Coghlan. Baltimore and New York. John Murphy Company (C. 1904).

The above is an interesting novel by a Missouri authoress of Maplewood, Missouri, and for which we are indebted to her.

The Wood-Using Industries of Missouri. By **Charles F. Hatch** and **Hu Maxwell,** U. S. Forest Service. Reprint from St. Louis Lumberman, March 15, 1912.

Manufacturers reported to the authors fifty-six species of Missouri woods used by them, and this reprint is full of interesting information concerning them, their uses and their manufacture.

In this number of the Review is an account of the origin of "O. K.," differing from the commonly accepted one. It is given by J. W. Baird, of Louisville, Kentucky, a descendant now past eighty-two years old, of James Baird, who was the first to engage in the Santa Fe trade, an account of which we will give later.

NECROLOGY.

Hon. Samuel Byrns was a member of the Missouri State Senate in the Thirtieth General Assembly, 1879, and also in the Thirty-first; and was a member of Congress in the Fifty-second Congress. He and Martin L. Clardy were intimate friends, having served together in the Confederate army, and a few minutes after being informed of Mr. Clardy's death he suffered a stroke of paralysis, and died at Fulton, Missouri, July 9, at the age of sixty-eight years.

Mrs. Louise Norwood Fitch, daughter of Dr. J. G. Norwood, formerly of the University of Missouri, and of the Missouri Geological Survey, for the last fifteen years Matron of the University, died at her home in Columbia June 21, 1914.

James Mickleborough Greenwood, a member and valued friend of this Society, died suddenly as he sat in his office chair in the public library building in Kansas City, August 1, 1914, after a life of active and leading work in the field of education and educational methods, since 1874 as Superintendent of the public schools of Kansas City. He was born November 15, 1837, in Sangamon county, Illinois, and came to Adair county, Missouri, in 1852, where at the age of sixteen years he began his life work of teacher, and at the time he was made Superintendent of the Kansas City schools he was a member of the faculty of the Kirksville Normal School. May 15, 1913, he retired from the superintendency of the Kansas City schools, and was made adviser to the board of education of the city. Since that date he was also engaged in writing a history of Missouri, which was just completed. He had been president of the Missouri State Teachers' Association, a member of the National Educational Association from its formation, and had been its treasurer and president.

Professor Charles M. Harvey, one of the Trustees of this Society, and for many years associate editor of the Globe-Democrat, died in St. Louis August 17th. He was born in

Boston sixty-six years ago, and came to St. Louis soon after completing his education. Because of his knowledge of historical and scientific subjects he was referred to as "the walking encyclopedia," and after his retirement from active editorial work was often consulted by other writers. For the past year and a half since his retirement from active editorial work, he has written for magazines, and had applications for work beyond his ability to perform.

The second volume of the Review had a valuable paper by Prof. Harvey on "Missouri from 1849 to 1861."

Judge Elijah H. Norton was born in Logan County, Kentucky, November 21, 1821, and educated at Cantrall College and Transylvania University. He came to Missouri in 1842, and was elected a Circuit Judge before the war, and in 1861 was elected as a Whig to the Thirty-seventh Congress. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1875, and in 1876 was appointed to the Supreme Court. In 1878 he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court for a term of ten years, and since the end of his term has lived in retirement. He died at Platte City, August 6, 1914.

Rev. Jesse B. Young died in Chicago, July 30, aged seventy years. He graduated from Dickinson College in 1868, was a Captain in the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Kansas City and other cities, and for eight years was editor of the Central Christian Advocate at St. Louis. His latest volume as an author was on the battle of Gettysburg.

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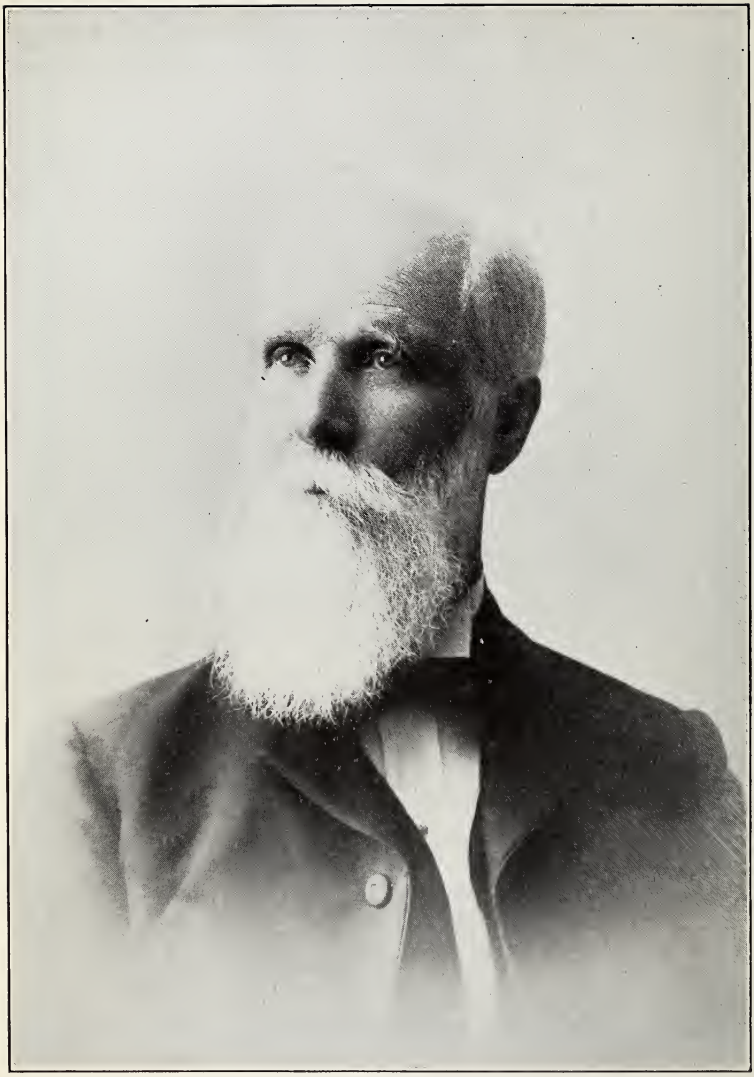

GARLAND CARR BROADHEAD.

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GARLAND CARR BROADHEAD.

Garland Carr Broadhead was born October 30, 1827, near Charlottesville, Albermarle County, Virginia. His father, Achilles Broadhead, emigrated to Missouri in 1836, and settled at Flint Hill, St. Charles County. Educated at home and in private schools, his fondness for the natural sciences, history and mathematics, early in life shaped his sphere of labor.

He entered the University of Missouri in 1850, a proficient scholar in History, Latin and Mathematics. With the close of the school year of 1850-51 he shifted to the Western Military Academy of Kentucky, where he continued his studies in Geology, Mathematics and Engineering under the able guidance of Richard Owen, Professor of Geology and Chemistry, and General Bushrod R. Johnson and Colonel Williamson, they then occupying the chairs of Mathematics and Engineering in the Academy.

Early in the year 1852 he accepted a position with the Missouri Pacific Railroad as surveyor on their lines, then being projected in western Missouri. In May, 1853, he was made Assistant Engineer in charge of location of lines, which position he held until 1855, when, on account of ill health, he had to give up his work as a builder of railroads. With the beginning of the year 1857, he was again with the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company as resident Engineer of Construction, located at Hermann, Missouri.

During the year 1857 he was chosen by Professor Swallow, then State Geologist, to assist in making a Geological Reconnaissance along the line of the Southwest branch of the Pacific Railroad, and as Assistant State Geologist he continued with Professor Swallow until 1861, when the Civil War put a stop to the activities of the survey.

In 1862 he was commissioned Assistant Adjutant General on the staff of General J. B. Henderson. During the same year he was appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Missouri, where he continued until the close of 1864, when he again returned to the employ of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company as Assistant Engineer in charge of Construction on the road then building between Kingsville and Lee's Summit. In this capacity he continued until near the close of 1866, when he was appointed by President Andrew Johnson, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of Missouri. Under this appointment he served until 1868, when he was commissioned Assistant Geologist on the Illinois Geological Survey.

After two years work on the Illinois Survey he submitted reports on seven counties, which were published in Volume 6, 1875, and the economic portions republished in "Economical Geology of Illinois," Volume 3, 1882. This task completed, he returned to his work as a railroad builder, and during the period of 1870-1871 he was engaged as Engineer in Charge of Construction in western Missouri.

During the month of October, 1871, he was again called to become Assistant State Geologist of Missouri. As Assistant State Geologist he continued with the Survey until June, 1873, when, with the resignation of State Geologist Raphael Pumpelly, he was elected as head of the Survey. With the termination of his commission, May, 1875, the remaining months of the year were spent in assembling a collection of Missouri minerals for the State, and Smithsonian Institution, for their exhibits at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition, and during the Exposition he was one of the twenty Jurors, foreign and American, who were charged with making awards, for the division of Mines and Geology.

In 1879 Professor Broadhead again turned his attention to railroad work, and was employed in surveys and construction in western Missouri and Kansas. During the year 1881 he acted as Special Agent of the Census Bureau, investigating the building stones of Missouri.

During the years 1883-1884 Professor Broadhead was employed as a special assistant in the Department of Geology in the State University, classifying and arranging collections. In 1884 he received the appointment as member of the Missouri River Commission. In 1887 he was elected by the Board of Curators, Professor of Geology in the University of Missouri, where he labored for ten years. At the time of his resignation in 1897, he was made Professor Emeritus in Geology. With the reorganization of the Geological Survey, August, 1885, Governor Francis appointed Professor Broadhead member of the Board of Managers, and during the period of 1889-1893 Professor Broadhead worked zealously in the interest of the survey.

In 1858 Professor Broadhead was elected corresponding member of the Academy of Science of Saint Louis; in 1879 a Fellow of the American Association. He was a charter member of the Geological Society of America, being one of the ninety-eight who had complied with all the requirements of the "Provisional Constitution" of 1888. In the field of Geology Professor Broadhead was best known by his work on the Pennsylvanian, and we feel safe in asserting that his work on the stratigraphy of the Missouri Coal Measures is more nearly in accord with fact than any contempory work.

When in the field he observed not the geology alone, but his eye caught every object of natural history in the region he was studying; the animals were noted, plants were catalogued, size and growth of the trees given, general surface and typographic features discussed, and through this method of note writing, his note-books were, to the geologist, botanist and zoological student, a mine of valuable data.

He was intimately acquainted with the early history of the State, and his knowledge of events, distinguished men, historic spots, local and state politics was remarkable. During

the last years of his life, while not actively engaged in research, his interest in his favorite studies was keen to the last, and his memory of places and events as vivid as ever. After a short illness, Professor Broadhead died at his home in Columbia, December 15, 1912.

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THE CABELL DESCENDANTS IN MISSOURI.

William Cabell, son of Nicholas, was born in Warminster, Wiltshire, England, March 20, 1699, and graduated in the Royal College of Medicine and Surgery in London. After several years of successful practice he entered the British Navy as surgeon. His vessel came to Jamestown, Virginia, and being detained there some time, he visited the interior of the Colony and was so well pleased with the country that he determined to make it his home. He resigned from the service, married Elizabeth Burks, settled up his affairs and came to Virginia about 1725, locating in Goochland County. Their children were Mary, William, Joseph, John, George, who died young, and Nicholas. Dr. Cabell was a man of great ability, high moral character, liberal education and possessed of considerable wealth. "He lived to see every one of his sons occupy honorable positions in society and become the foremost men in their section." His wife died September 21, 1756, and on September 30, 1762, he married Margaret, the widow of Samuel Meredith. He died April 12, 1774. The descendants of no other immigrant include so many noted families. Among them may be named the Breckinridges, Browns, Callaways, Carringtons, Carters, Castlemans, Dabneys, Dickinsons, Flournoys, Garnetts, Gordons, Harrisons, Henrys, Hills, Letchers, Lewises, McClellands, McCullochs, McDowells, Marshalls, Mayos, Merediths, Merriwethers, Monroes, Pages, Penns, Pollards, Prestons, Randolphs, Riveses, Shackelfords, Talliaferros and Tuckers. In 1895 Alexander Brown of Union Hill, Nelson County, Virginia, the home of Dr. Cabell's son William, author of "The Genesis of the United States," published a memorial volume entitled "The Cabells and Their Kin." From it and other sources I have compiled the following data of the Cabell descendants in Missouri.

Mary Cabell, oldest child and only daughter of Dr. William Cabell, born February 13, 1726, married William Horsley who had been a tutor in Dr. Cabell's family. Their

oldest daughter, Elizabeth, born March 22, 1749, married Roderick McCulloch who was born November 17, 1741, in Westmoreland County, a soldier of the Revolution, " a fine scholar with high literary culture," a son of Rev. Roderick McCulloch of Scotland and a relative of Elizabeth McCulloch who married Thomas Scott, brother of Sir Walter Scott. Their ninth and youngest child, William H. McCulloch, born December 10, 1791, a captain in the war of 1812, married Mary Douglas of Alexandria, Virginia, daughter of James Douglas of Scotland, and who died eighteen months later, leaving a child, Roderick Douglas McCulloch, father of Colonel Robert McCulloch of St. Louis. William H. McCulloch's second wife was Mary Champe Carter, whose father, Edward Carter, jr., was the great grandson of Robert Carter, called "King Carter of Corotoman."* He went to Callaway County, Missouri, in 1834 with his next older broth-

*Robert Carter was the son of John Carter, the first of that name and the great ancestor of many bearing that name in Virginia, under whose direction the old Christ Church in Lancaster County, was built in 1670. It becoming too small, Robert Carter built, at his own expense, the present edifice which was completed about the time of his death, that is, about the year 1732. "The tombs of 'King' Carter, his two wives and several children are in the churchyard. The 'King's' once magnificent tomb is sadly mutilated—the work of the ubiquitous relic hunter. The top is covered with Latin inscriptions, which refute the tradition that he who lies buried there ruled with an iron hand. The following is a translation:

'Here lies buried Robert Carter, Esq., an honorable man, who, by noble endowments and pure morals, gave luster to his gentle birth.

'Rector of William and Mary, he sustained that institution in its most trying times. He was Speaker of the House of Burgesses and Treasurer under the Most Serene Princes William, Anne, George I and II.

'Elected by the House its Speaker six years and Governor of the Colony for more than a year, he upheld equally the regal dignity and the public freedom.

'Possessed of ample wealth, blamelessly acquired, he built and endowed at his own expense this sacred edifice, a signal monument of his piety toward God. He furnished it richly.

'Entertaining his friends kindly, he was neither a prodigal nor a parsimonious host.

'His first wife was Judith, daughter of John Armistead, Esq., his second, Betty, a descendant of the noble family of Landons. By these wives he had many children, on whose education he expended large sums of money.

'At length, full of honors and of years, when he had performed all the duties of an exemplary life, he departed from this world on the 4th day of August, in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

'The unhappy lament their lost comforter, the widows their lost protector and the orphans their lost father.' "—"Old Ministers, Churches and Families of Virginia," by Bishop Meade.

er, Robert Horsley McCulloch who was a soldier in the war of 1812 and who died unmarried in 1839, moved about 1840 to St. Clair County where he bought a fine estate called "Westwood." He died March 5, 1855, and his widow died near Springfield, October 10, 1879. Of their nine children two went into the Confederate army. Richard Ellis McCulloch, born in Callaway County, was killed at Prairie Grove, near Fayetteville, Arkansas, December 7, 1862, in a bloody but indecisive battle between the Federal forces under Generals Blunt and Herron and the Confederates under Generals Hindman, Marmaduke and Shelby; (1) Champe Carter McCulloch, born 1841, near Osceola, was captain and assistant adjutant Second Cavalry Brigade, Missouri State Guard, under Colonel Cawthron at Wilson's Creek, promoted major and adjutant in place of Major Charles E. Rogers of St. Louis, killed in the battle; was in the battles of Lexington, Lone Jack, Elk Horn, Prairie Grove (where his older brother was killed), and Cedar Creek; later was transferred to the ordnance department, and after the war settled in Waco, Texas. Lucy C. McCulloch, the oldest and only married daughter of William H. McCulloch, married Colonel Robert E. Acock who served four terms in the lower house of the legislature from Polk County, from 1838 to 1842 and from 1852 to 1856, in the State senate from 1842 to 1846; was presidential elector in 1853 for the Seventh Congressional District and, with E. D. Bevitt, Alexander Keyser, H. F. Gary, William D. McCracken, Claiborne F. Jackson, John D. Stevenson, C. F. Holly and J. M. Gatewood, cast the vote of Missouri for Franklin Pierce. Acock and Jackson had been prominent in the anti-Benton forces and Stevenson equally prominent on the other side. Acock died in 1862 leaving an only child, Bertie, who married in Waco, Texas, 1889, Rev. William Wilson DeHart, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church, and a

(1) Here General Alexander Early Steen, commanding a Missouri brigade, and Colonel Grinstead, commanding a Missouri regiment, were killed. Steen was a native Missourian, brevetted for meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, Mexico; resigned from the regular army May 10, 1861, appointed brigadier-general in the Missouri State Guard, and distinguished himself in battle at Wilson's Creek and at Pea Ridge.

relative of Abagail DeHart who, as Mrs. John Mayo, became the mother of Mrs. General Winfield Scott.

William H. McCulloch's only child by his first marriage, Roderick Douglas McCulloch, came to Missouri with his father, went into business two years later at Osceola and married February 25, 1840, Elizabeth McClanahan Nash, daughter of Dr. Gabriel Penn Nash of Osceola. Dr. Nash was one of the earliest settlers of Lincoln County. He was appointed by the governor probate judge for four years in 1825; before that time and since until 1871 the county court exercised probate jurisdiction. In the same year he was instrumental in having Waverly Township organized out of the territory of Union, one of the four original townships. His grandfather, Colonel Gabriel Penn, of Amherst County, Virginia, was a member of the Revolutionary Convention, and first cousin to John Penn, who was a delegate from North Carolina to the Continental Congress, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and of the Articles of Confederation. Colonel Penn's wife was Sarah Callaway, daughter of Colonel Richard Callaway of Bedford County, Virginia, major in the French and Indian wars, 1755-63, who went to Kentucky in 1775 and raised that year the first corn grown in Madison County. His daughters Elizabeth and Frances with Jemima, daughter of Daniel Boone, were captured by the Indians July 14, 1776, and retaken by Boone and Callaway the next day. On August 7, following, Elizabeth Callaway married Samuel Henderson, one of her rescuers, and their daughter Fanny, born May 29, 1777, was the first white child born in Kentucky of parents married in Kentucky. Colonel Callaway was killed by the Indians near Boonesborough March 8, 1780. A county in Kentucky was named for him. Dr. Nash's wife, Elizabeth Madison McClanahan, was the oldest daughter of Colonel Elijah McClanahan and Agatha Lewis of Botetourt County, Virginia. The statue of her great grandfather, General Andrew Lewis, the hero of Point Pleasant, is among the group around the equestrian statue of Washington in the capitol grounds at Richmond.

Mrs. Elizabeth McClanahan McCulloch died April 17, 1848; her husband died March 8, 1853, at Gonzales, Texas, leaving three children: Robert, Mary Douglas, and Elizabeth Virginia. Robert was born in Osceola September 15, 1841, educated at Virginia Military Institute; entered the Confederate army as lieutenant "Danville Grays," promoted captain; adjutant 18th Virginia; wounded in first and second battles of Manassas, at Gaines's Mill and at Gettysburg, where he was taken prisoner, sent to Johnson's Island and paroled March, 1865; married June 18, 1868, Emma Paxton of Rockbridge County, Virginia; moved to St. Louis January, 1869, and is largely interested in street railways. With him in business is his son, Richard, a graduate of St. Louis University.

Frances McCulloch, sister of William H. McCulloch and ten years his senior, married in 1799 Benjamin Shackelford who represented Amherst County in the Virginia House of Delegates, moved to Richmond, Kentucky in 1817 where he died two years later. Mrs. Shackelford and her fourth daughter, Belinda, came to Hannibal where she died. Her oldest child, Elizabeth M., married Robert Clark, and her second child, Frances A., married Patterson Clark of Clark County, Kentucky, soldiers in the war of 1812, brothers, and first cousins to General John B. Clark, sr., of Fayette, Missouri. Her third oldest, Roderick S., born June 13, 1804, represented Macon County in the Thirteenth General Assembly of Missouri, 1844-6. Mrs. Francis A. Clark's daughter Frances married, 1860, in St. Louis Robert Cook, a retired merchant, who moved to Philadelphia. Belinda Shackelford married 1839, Dr. Jerman of Madison County, Kentucky, moved to Hannibal, then to St. Louis where he died in 1874, and she in 1879. Her brother, George H. Shackelford, a merchant of Hannibal, married Miss Hill of St. Louis and died about 1850, leaving three children, Emma, who married John Hewitt of St. Louis, David and Minnie. Benjamin Shackelford's youngest child, Richard C. Shackelford, was a merchant of St. Louis. Of his two daughters, Frances, the older, married April 22, 1875, Charles W. Knapp, of the St. Louis Re-

public, and Genevieve married Henry H. Kellar, a Confederate soldier, of Lexington, Kentucky, and later of St. Louis.

Dr. William Cabell's oldest son, William, born March 13, 1730, in Goochland County, represented Amherst with his brother Joseph in the first Revolutionary Convention held in Virginia. They with Roderick McCulloch, the great grandfather, and Gabriel Penn, the great, great grandfather, of Colonel Robert McCulloch of St. Louis, and seventeen others were elected the Revolutionary Committee for Amherst County at the November Court, 1775, as "twenty-one of the most discreet, fit and able men of the county." Colonel Cabell held many responsible offices and for the last one—presidential elector—he received every vote cast in his county. His last official act was casting his vote as an elector for Washington in 1789. Colonel William Cabell married Margaret, daughter of Colonel Samuel Jordan. Their second son, William, born March 25, 1759, was a lieutenant-colonel in the Revolutionary army. He married Ann, daughter of Colonel Paul Carrington. Their second daughter, Margaret, born November 24, 1785, married Thomas Stanhope McClelland, a native of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, a classmate at Dickenson College of Chief Justice Taney and a cousin of Dr. George McClelland of Philadelphia, the father of General George B. McClellan. Thomas S. McClelland studied law under Judge Archibald Stuart of Staunton, Virginia, whose younger brother, Alexander Stuart, was Speaker of the Fourth General Assembly of Missouri and according to Houck's History (volume 3, page 10), was Judge of the Northern Circuit, composed of the counties of St. Charles, St. Louis, Franklin, Jefferson and Washington, in 1826. He came to St. Louis in 1808. The record of the second session of the Circuit Court of Lincoln County held August 2, 1819, states that "Peyton R. Hayden produced a license from Honorable Alexander Stuart, one of the Judges of the Superior Court, authorizing him to practice law in the several courts of the Territory; he also presented a deputation from John S. Brickey, circuit attorney for the Northwestern Circuit, author-

izing him to officiate as deputy, whereupon he took the oath." Judge Stuart was born May 11, 1770, and died while on a visit to Staunton, Virginia, December 9, 1832. His oldest son, Archibald, a major in the war of 1812, was the father of James Ewell Brown Stuart, the famous Confederate general, commanding the cavalry of Lee's army, who was wounded in battle at Yellow Tavern near Richmond May 11, 1864, and died the following day. Thomas S. McClelland's twelfth child, James Bruce McClelland, married Nannie L., daughter of Dr. William Leftwich Otey. Their third son, Edmund L. McClelland, married July 11, 1882, Eleanor Barclay, daughter of Judge D. Robert Barclay, of St. Louis, and granddaughter of Elihu H. Shepard.

Colonel William Cabell's third daughter, Anne Carrington, born September 20, 1787, married John James Flournoy, a soldier in the war of 1812. Their oldest daughter married Henry Wood, a successful lawyer. Their second son, William Walter Wood, entered the Confederate army as lieutenant, and rose to the rank of colonel in Pickett's Division; member of the Virginia legislature in 1870; moved to St. Louis in 1874 and practiced law with Colonel Edward Carrington Cabell. He died unmarried.

Colonel William Cabell's fifth daughter, Clementina, born February 26, 1794, married Jesse Irvine. Their fourth daughter, Sarah Cabell, married Judge Asa D. Dickinson of Prince Edward County, "one of the most deservedly popular men in Virginia," author of the famous "Address of the Virginia Assembly to the Virginia Soldiers." Their second son, Clement Cabell Dickinson, came to Clinton in 1872, elected prosecuting attorney of Henry County, to the General Assembly as representative one term, senator one term and to Congress to succeed David DeArmond in the Sixth District.

Colonel William Cabell's third son, Landon, born February 21, 1765, "was a man both of brilliant genius and high cultivation, particularly excelling in the art of conversation. He was offered a place in the cabinet by President Madison, to whom he was allied by marriage, but he declined this, as he did many offices of distinction in his State. "He married

Judith Scott Rose, daughter of Colonel Hugh Rose. Their youngest child, Elizabeth Cabell, married December 23, 1819, William Radford Preston and went to Missouri. Their second daughter, Paulina, married Dr. William Talley, a prominent physician of Wentzville, St. Charles County, a native of Virginia. Their third daughter married Joseph A. Talley, also of Wentzville, a brother of Dr. William Talley.

Colonel William Cabell's second daughter, Margaret Jordan, born 1769 or 1770, married Robert Rives. Henry County, Missouri, was first named Rives, in honor of their second son, William Cabell Rives. Their eleventh child, Alexander, a man of distinguished ability, married Isabella Bachem Wydown. Their ninth child, Adela Bertha Rives, married December 8, 1869, Thomas Keith Skinker of St. Louis, a native of that city but of Virginia parentage, a prominent lawyer and for many years a reporter of the Supreme Court of the State.

Dr. William Cabell's second son, Colonel Joseph Cabell, September 19, 1732, married at the age of twenty Mary, daughter of Dr. Arthur Hopkins. Their oldest son, Joseph, born January 6, 1762, was a member of his father's regiment at Yorktown, married Pocahontas Rebecca, daughter of Colonel Robert Bolling, a descendant of the Indian king, Powhatan. Their second daughter, Sarah Bolling Cabell, born May 29, 1786, married Elisha Meredith. Their second daughter, Mary Ann, born Fayette County, Kentucky, October 27, 1821, married Shelby Wayne Chadwick. Their third son, Robert Alvin Chadwick, born Greensboro, Alabama, 1844, a Confederate soldier, married 1868 Nannie Wright and lives in St. Louis.

Sarah Bolling Meredith's brother, Edward Blair Cabell, born May 29, 1791, married, 1812, Harriet Forbes Monroe, a niece of President Monroe, and removed to Chariton County, Missouri, in 1818. He had the respect and confidence of the Indians and he was frequently the arbiter of their disputes concerning property. He once said that without any legal authority he had on many occasions given judgment in from fifteen to twenty cases in one day in the midst of

large bodies of Indians, whose deportment was always grave and decorous, when there was not another white man nearer than four miles. He visited his native county in 1842, and concerning him Major Charles Yancey wrote, February 18, to President Tyler: "Permit me to introduce to notice Mr. Edward B. Cabell, of Missouri, who, I presume, is now in the city of Washington, having left here a few days since. Mr. Cabell seeks the office of Register of the Land Office, which is contemplated to be established in what is called the Platte country in Missouri. I think I can say he is a man of integrity, which is hazarding much to say in these days of great moral depravity. You know the Cabell family, and, I presume the Bolling; his mother was sister to Powhatan and Senacus, and he married a daughter of Joseph J. Monroe. You now have his heraldry; and I rate people very much by their stock, as I do the blooded horse. He is honest, moral, sober, and of business habits. If you cannot do better, take him." He died at Keytesville August 29, 1850, and his wife March 22, 1857. Their oldest child, Charles Joseph Cabell, married Susan Allin, and died October 10, 1882, and was buried at Brunswick. His widow was living in 1895. Their oldest child, Mary Allin Cabell, married John S. Kuykendall and lived in Brunswick. Their second child, Pocahontas Cabell, married Charles Hammond, a lawyer ofBrunswick, who with Wesley Halliburton represented the Sixth Senatorial District in the Constitutional Convention of 1875, and who represented Chariton County in the Twenty-Ninth General Assembly. Their fourth child, Robert Boyd Cabell, was a physician in Carroll County. Their sixth child, William Allin Cabell, was a farmer living near Glasgow.

Edward Blair Cabell's second child, Emily Monroe Cabell, married in Chariton County, 1835, Peter T. Abell. Their fifth child, Addison Slye Abell, born April 21, 1844, died in the Confederate army. Edward Blair Cabell's third child, Jane Browder Cabell, married Thomas Parke Wilkinson of Keytesville and their only child, John Cabell Wilkinson, born December 13, 1846, served in the Confederate army; after the war went into business in St. Louis and married,

1877, Margaret Ewing, daughter of Judge Ephraim Barnett Ewing who was brought from Kentucky to Missouri when only a few months old, whose father, the Rev. Finis Ewing, was one of the founders of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and whose mother, Margaret Davidson, was the daughter of General William Lee Davidson, killed at the battle of Cowan's Ford, North Carolina, 1781, after rendering distinguished service in the Revolution, and for whom a county in North Carolina and one in Tennessee were named. Edward Blair Cabell's fifth child, Pocahontas Rebecca Cabell, married Adamantine Johnson, a merchant of Brunswick, and his sixth child, Robert Hervey Cabell, was a practicing physician of Grundy County, whose second wife bore him three daughters and two sons and his third wife four daughters and one son.

Colonel Joseph Cabell's second daughter, Mary Hopkins Cabell, born February 22, 1769, married, 1785, John Breckinridge. Their sixth child, John, brother of the great Presbyterian preacher, Robert Jefferson Breckinridge, was himself an eloquent preacher and able writer. He married, 1823, Margaret, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Miller, professor of ecclesiastical history in Princeton Theological Seminary. Their son, Samuel Miller Breckinridge, born in Baltimore November 3, 1828, began the practice of law in St. Louis. With Frank Blair, B. Gratz Brown, J. Richard Barrett, Benjamin Farrar and eight others, he represented St. Louis in the Eighteenth General Assembly. This, with the exception of the Eighth General Assembly, was, perhaps, the ablest legislature that ever met in the State. In the Senate there were, in the order of their districts, R. H. Parks, Peter Carr, Robert Wilson, Robert M. Stewart, Benjamin J. Brown, John D. Stevenson, Solomon G. Kitchen, James Lindsay, Miles Vernon, Charles Sims, James S. Rains, John Gullet, Henry T. Blow, Daniel M. Frost and Walter B. Morris. In the House, besides the St. Louis delegation, there were James Sidney Rollins and Odon Guitar from Boone, Charles H. Hardin from Callaway, William Heryford from Chariton, Alexander Willam Doniphan from Clay, John T. Hughes from

Clinton, Robert C. Harrison and W. C. Ewing from Cooper, J. W. Kelley from Holt, Edward Cresap McCarty and John W. Reid from Jackson, Marton E. Green from Lewis, James H. Britton and Dr. Marcus H. McFarland from Lincoln, Abner L. Gilstrap from Macon, J. M. Bean and Samuel Drake from Monroe, William Moseley from New Madrid, John C. Layton from Perry, George Rappeen Smith from Pettis, Thomas Jefferson Clark Fagg and Edward C. Murray from Pike, D. D. Burnes, John Doniphan and George P. Dorris from Platte, Robert E. Acock from Polk, William Newland, the Speaker, from Ralls, Dabney C. Garth from Randolph, Charles F. Fant and Josiah Pratt from St. Charles, Lewis Vital Bogy from St. Genevieve, Joshua Chilton from Shannon, John McAfee from Shelby and James H. McBride from Texas. Two of these had distinguished themselves in the war with Mexico; four had a distinguished career as Confederate and two as Federal generals; three afterwards became governors, four United States senators, five members of the Lower House of Congress and two candidates for vice-president on the Democratic ticket. In ability and character Judge Breckinridge was the peer of any. He served one term as judge of the circuit court, beginning in 1859. "He was a close friend of President Lincoln and a strong Republican. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and a leading member of its General Assemblies. His death, on the floor of the General Presbyterian Assembly, at Detroit, on May 28, 1891, of apoplexy, was one of the tragic scenes ever beheld. In the debate he had just made a speech against the Rev. Dr. Briggs; the excitement in the body was intense; he said: 'Now, gentlemen, I feel that I have discharged my duty, and wish to be excused from further speaking.' Then reaching for a glass of water, he threw up his hands and fell dead." He married, 1850, his cousin, Virginia Harrison Castleman. Their oldest child, Margaret Miller Breckinridge, married William S. Long; their second, Virginia Castleman Breckinridge, married, 1892, Onward Bates, son of Judge Barton Bates; their fourth, John Breckinridge,

educated at West Point, resigned from the army and lived at Huntsville, Randolph County.

John Breckinridge who married Mary Hopkins Cabell, mentioned in the preceding paragraph, was a member of the Virginia House of Delegates and author of the celebrated Kentucky Resolutions of 1798-9; moved to Kentucky and elected in 1801 to the United States Senate; was Attorney General in the cabinet of President Jefferson from December 23, 1805, to his death December 14, 1806. His oldest son, Joseph Cabell, was the father of Vice President John Cabell Breckinridge. His eighth child, William Lewis Breckinridge, born July 22, 1803, was for forty-five years a zealous minister of the Presbyterian Church. His last charge was in Cass County, Missouri, where he died. He married, 1823 or 1824, Frances C., daughter of Judge Prevost of Louisiana son of Mrs. Aaron Burr, by her first husband, General Augustin Prevost, a British officer who died in the West Indies. Their fifth child, William Lewis Breckinridge, married Anna P. Clark of Kentucky and their oldest son, Charles Clark Breckinridge, lived in St. Louis.

Ann, third daughter of Colonel Joseph Cabell, born February 15, 1771, married, 1788, Robert Carter Harrison, first cousin to President William Henry Harrison and nephew to Benjamin Harrison, the signer of the Declaration of Independence. They went to Fayette County, Kentucky and died there July and September, respectively, 1840. Their second daughter, Mary Hopkins Harrison, married, 1812, Samuel Q. Richardson, a colonel in the war of 1812. Their second daughter, Sarah Bainbridge Richardson, married, 1844, at Palmyra, the Rev. John Leighton, one of the pioneer Presbyterian ministers of Missouri, pastor in Palmyra thirteen years and Hannibal seventeen years; he died in St. Louis August 16, 1885. Of their two children the older, Mary Harrison Leighton, married, 1866, George Howell Shields, one of Missouri's foremost lawyers, captain in the Missouri Federal militia, 1863-4, (his brother, Dr. D. Howell Shields, was a member of my company, Confederate army, 1861;) and the younger, Josephine Walker Leighton, married, 1866, John

B. Shepherd, a captain of Ohio volunteers, then living in Hannibal.

Mary Hopkins Breckinridge Richardson, the third daughter of Colonel Samuel Q. Richardson, married, 1845, Colonel Richard Fell Richmond of Hannibal. "He was born in Kentucky; studied law under Governor Owsley; was at one time junior partner in the law firm of which John J. Crittenden was the head. He moved to Hannibal, Missouri early in the history of the State, rose to the head of the northeast Missouri Bar; was Democratic nominee for Congress in 1858, (2) but was defeated by Colonel Thomas L. Anderson, and died soon after from fever induced by the hardship of the campaign, leaving two sons: Bainbridge and William Samuel; the latter studied law under Judge Samuel M. Breckinridge and died a young lawyer of great promise."

Ann Cabell Harrison, fifth child of Robert Carter Harrison and Ann Cabell, born August 28, 1798, married, 1818, Samuel Mansfield Brown, a native of Baltimore, "a lawyer of distinction, decision and courage, at the Lexington, Kentucky, Bar;" was blown up in the Ohio River steamboat, the Lucy Walker, near New Albany, Indiana, October 22, 1844. Their first three children, two daughters and a son, died under nine years of age. Their fourth child, George Mason Brown, born September 21, 1824, was second lieutenant in Captain Cassius M. Clay's company of Humphrey Marshall's regi-

(2) This date is wrong. Colonel Richmond was nominated for Congress in 1856. The campaign that followed was one of the most memorable ever fought in Missouri. Anderson stood in the front rank of Missouri's eloquent speakers and Richmond was one of the most forceful. Anderson was elected. He had been a Whig, but he then belonged to the American or Know-Nothing party. The storm that burst in 1861 was then gathering and both parties in the old Second Congressional District were overwhelmingly Southern in sentiment. Anderson's record in Congress was guided by this sentiment and he had the full confidence of the Southern Democratic members. For this reason the Democratic party of the Second District made no nomination in 1858, but endorsed that of Anderson. John Brooks Henderson, then an ultra Southern Democrat, ran as an independent Democrat but was defeated. The Bell and Everett party, in 1860, nominated James Sidney Rollins and the Democrats nominated Henderson. The contest was one of giants; Rollins was elected. Lincoln County was then in the Second District. My father was a political and personal friend of Colonel Anderson, but refused to follow him into the Know-Nothing party because it proscribed his religion and he cast his first Democratic vote for Richmond, but voted again for Anderson in 1858.

ment in the Mexican war, greatly distinguished himself at Buena Vista; married August 20, 1849, Mrs. Sarah A. Hicklin of Bourbon County, Kentucky, moved to Saline County, Missouri, 1850; captain in the Missouri State Guard, killed in the second battle of Boonville, September 13, 1861. Their fifth child, William Breckinridge Brown, born February 5, 1828, went to California in the spring of 1846 with Colonel William H. Russell, where he joined the battalion of Colonel John Charles Fremont; was sent back as commander of escort, with Colonel Russell who was bearer of dispatches in 1847; was summoned as a witness in the trial of Colonel Fremont, returned by land to California in 1849, remained till 1852; came back to Saline County where he married, February 14, 1853, Lenora V. Thompson. "He was an extraordinary man." Was colonel of a Missouri Confederate regiment and was killed in battle at Boonville September 13, 1861. Their sixth child, Samuel Mansfield Brown, born April 30, 1830, a soldier in Captain Robertson's company, Kentucky volunteers, Mexican war, went to California and was buried under an avalanche. Their seventh child, Ann Mary Cabell Brown, died aged nineteen; then a daughter and two sons died in infancy. It is thus seen that Colonel Brown and Captain Brown, killed at Boonville, were the last of the family. Captain Brown left six children: Jane S., Robert Harrison, Alexander, Ann Mary Cabell, Perry Beard and Carter Henry, born between the years 1850 and 1857. Colonel Brown left three children: George Washington, Robert Harrison and Lucy Cabell, born 1853, 1855 and 1857.

The author of the Cabell genealogy does not mention the fact that Samuel M. Brown was stabbed almost to death by Cassius Marcellus Clay, ambassador to Russia from 1862 to 1869. Collins in his History of Kentucky mentions it and gives the date as August 1, 1843. Clay in his Memoirs refers to it and says that he saw Brown only once after the affair; that Brown bowed politely without speaking and that he did the same. The difficulty occured at a political meeting held in the woods at Russell's Cave

six miles northeast of Lexington and was caused by Brown questioning a statement made by Clay. Both men were armed with pistols but Clay always had a bowie knife beneath his coat collar behind. He immediately drew the knife, sprang upon Brown and slashed him horribly. It was a month or more before there appeared any chance for Brown's recovery. Not long after that a man named Turner interrupted Clay's speech by saying, "Now, Cash, you know that's a lie." Quick as a flash Clay was on him knife in hand, cutting him so severely that he never recovered. During the Mexican war, in which he was a captain, Clay kept his sword ground as sharp as a razor. One day he had a quarrel with Edward Marshall, brother of Thomas F. Marshall, the great orator. Clay seized his sword and bore down upon Marshall who, being unarmed, ran and jumped in a river. Sometime after they became reconciled, Clay mentioned having made Marshall run. "You did," replied Marshall, "but you didn't make me cry out, 'Help me, Cassius, or I sink.'" When Price's army was encamped on Cowskin Prairie, July, 1861, a mass meeting was held one evening to rejoice over some good news from the Confederate army in Virginia. Several officers made speeches, among them Colonel Bill Brown, as he was commonly called. He was a ready and forceful speaker. After a clear presentation of the issues involved, he told with great gusto of his battles with the Kansas abolitionists and said that his intense hatred of abolitionists began when, at the age of fifteen, he had seen the great Kentucky abolitionist, Cassius M. Clay, cut his father to pieces. I thought for many years that the words "cut my father to pieces" had no other meaning than that his father had been killed by Clay. There was another Colonel Brown, Division Inspector in Price's army—Benjamin J. Brown of Ray County, prominent in politics, then in his second term as State senator. He was killed at the battle of Wilson's Creek, while acting as aide to General Slack.

One of the brothers of the wife of Judge Samuel M. Breckinridge, Lewis Castleman, educated at Washington

College, Pennsylvania, a Confederate soldier (as were two other brothers and a brother-in-law), "a farmer and a man of affairs" lived near Bunceton, Cooper County. Another brother, George Alfred Castleman, the youngset of fourteen children, was a member of the Thirty-third General Assembly from St. Louis, and of the State Senate in the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth General Assemblies; Democratic candidate for Congress, 1888, defeated by Nathan Frank, appointed by Governor Francis judge of the criminal court, 1892.

Robert Carter Harrison's youngest child, Pocahontas Rebecca Peyton Harrison, born August, 1809, married Dr. Samuel Sloane of Jacksonville, Illinois, moved to Palmyra, where they both died before 1850. Their oldest daughter, Mary Sloane, married three times and "traveled all over the world."

Dr. William Cabell's son, Colonel John Cabell, married Pauline Jordan. Their seventh son, Samuel Jordan Cabell, born 1777, married Susanna Ewing. Their second daughter, Jenneta Cabell, born 1803, married James Simpson of Marion County, Kentucky. Their youngest son, George Simpson, married, 1861, Nannie B. Gordon; their oldest daughter, Elizabeth, married Dr. Nathaniel M. Baskett of Moberly, member of the Missouri Senate in the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth General Assemblies. Samuel Jordan Cabell's daughter Elizabeth married, December 8, 1824, William McElroy of Marion County, Kentucky; their youngest daughter, Mary, married Wilson Vaughan of Shelbyville, Missouri. Mrs. Vaughan had only two brothers, Edwin and Samuel McElroy, both killed in the Confederate army.

Dr. William Cabell's youngest son, Colonel Nicholas Cabell, married, 1772, Hannah Carrington. Their oldest child, William Cabell who inserted the letter H in his name to distinguish it from others was a member of the Assembly of 1798 and voted for the celebrated resolutions of that Assembly, was elector in the first and second elections of Thomas Jefferson, and his brother, Joseph Carrington Cabell, an elector in the first election of James Monroe. William

H. Cabell was governor of Virginia, 1803 to 1808, succeeding John Page and succeeded by John Tyler. His second wife, Agnes Sarah Bell Gamble, married March 11, 1805, was sister to the second wife of William Wirt, Attorney General of the United States, 1817 to 1829, who received in 1832 the electorial vote of Vermont for President. Their son Edward Carrington Cabell, born February 5, 1816, in the old Gamble mansion, Richmond, was elected to Congress from Florida as a Whig in 1844; his seat given to W. H. Brockenborough, Democrat, January 28, 1846, on a contest, but at the three succeeding elections was elected by large majorities, although the State was Democratic. He left the Whig party on account of the nomination of General Scott whom he strongly opposed. He married in St. Louis, November 5, 1850, Anna Maria Wilcox, a native of Columbia, Missouri. Her father Dr. Daniel Pinchbeck Wilcox, represented Boone County in the Sixth General Assembly, dying at Jefferson City during his term of office in 1831. Her mother, Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. James W. Moss, married, 1833, General William H. Ashley, a native of Powhatan County, Virginia, who came to Missouri in 1808, (3) settling in Cape Girardeau County where he married a daughter of Ezekiel Able who was probably the brother of Wilson Able, second lieutenant in the company of Captain Peter Craig who was killed in battle with Black Hawk at the Sink Hole near Fort Howard, Lincoln County, May 24, 1815.

Wilson Able was the father of Captain Barton and Daniel Able, of St. Louis. Ashley's second wife was Elizabeth Christy. He served in the war of 1812, was general of militia in 1822; the first lieutenant-governor of the State; ran for governor at the August election, 1824, but defeated by Frederick Bates; elected to Congress to succeed Spencer Pettis who fought a duel with Major Thomas Biddle of the

(3) Houck's History of Missouri says 1805, but Lanman's Annals of the Civil Government says 1808, and this date is given in a letter to the Missouri Republican, dated August 1, 1877, by John F. Darby, long a political and personal friend of General Ashley, and who represented the St. Louis District in the Thirty-second Congress. Mr. Darby was, perhaps, better informed about prominent Missourians than any other man of his time.

United States army, August, 1831, in which both were mortally wounded. Ashley was twice re-elected; he died in St. Louis (4) March 26, 1838. In February, 1853, his widow married John Jordan Crittenden, then Attorney General of the United States, and three times before that and once since a Senator from Kentucky. He died in Louisville, 1863, and his widow in St. Louis, 1873.

Through the efforts of Mr. Cabell the first railroad of Florida was built. In January, 1860, he opened a law office in St. Louis. After the fall of Fort Sumpter, Governor Jackson commissioned him to confer with President Davis at Montgomery. Reporting to Governor Jackson, he was despatched to Richmond with full power to act for Missouri. On his way from Jefferson City he reached St. Louis the day Camp Jackson was captured. His negotiation with the administration was a failure. Mr. Davis was an extreme strict constructionist and no advantage of a policy differing from his conviction could influence him. He demanded what Missouri, in the grasp of military power, could not give. Undismayed, Mr. Cabell made a personal appeal to every member of the Confederate Congress, the result that an act was passed August 20, 1861, relating to Missouri and providing that when the "Constitution for the Provisional Government of the Confederate States shall be adopted and ratified by the properly and legally constituted authorities of said State, and the governor of said State shall transmit to the President of the Confederate States an authentic copy of the proceedings, touching said adoption and ratification by said State of said Provisional Constitution, upon receipt thereof the President, by proclamation, shall announce the fact." (5). The Missouri Legislature met at Neosho, a quorum of both houses being present, and on October 31, 1861, passed an act "declaring the political ties heretofore existing between the State of Missouri and the United States of America dissolved," and an act "ratifying the Constitution of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of

(4) Houck's History; Lanman and Darby both say "near Boonville."
(5) Messages and Papers of the Confederacy, volume 1, page 144.

America. "These acts were attested by John T. Crisp, secretary of the Senate and Thomas M. Murray, clerk of the House, forwarded by Governor Jackson, November 5, received and transmitted to Congress by President Davis November 25. (6) Had Mr. Cabell been as successful with the administration as he was with Congress, Price's army would have been properly supported and, in the opinion of Champ Clark, "he would have rescued Missouri from the Unionists." (7)

Mr. Cabell was appointed aid to Governor Letcher with the rank of lieutenant colonel and participated in the battles around Richmond. Near the close of 1862 he was transferred to the West and served on the staffs of Generals Price and Kirby Smith to the end of the war. He returned to St. Louis November, 1873. He represented the Thirty-second District in the Thirtieth and Thirty-first General Assemblies. At the time of his death in 1896 he was the oldest living Cabell and one of the very few surviving great grandchildren of Dr. Cabell, the immigrant. Mrs. Cabell died November 21, 1873. They have children and grandchildren living in St. Louis.

Joseph A. Mudd,
Hyattsville, Md.

(6) Messages and Papers of the Confederacy, volume 1, page 144; Confederate Military History, volume 9, part 1, page 69.

(7) Speech in Congress on the acceptance of the statues of Benton and Blair.

BOOKS OF EARLY TRAVELS IN MISSOURI.

LONG—JAMES.

"Account of an Expedition from Pittsburg to the Rocky Mountains, performed in the years 1819 and '20, by order of Hon. J. C. Calhoun, Sec'y of War: under the command of Major Stephen H. Long. From the notes of Major Long, Mr. T. Say, and other gentlemen of the exploring party. Compiled by Edwin James, Botanist and geologist for the expedition. In two vols., with an atlas.

Philadelphia: H. C. Carey and I. Lea, Chestnut St., 1823.

The title page tells sufficiently the origin of the journey whose details are given in this work. On the first of June 1819 the boat containing the party had reached the Mississippi river opposite the Missouri shore, and having a heavy current to contend with, several of the passengers went ashore and walked some miles, passing several "Shawnee" Indian encampments. These Indians had very little acquaintance with the English language, and appeared reluctant to use the few words they knew. "The squaws wore great numbers of trinkets, such as silver arm bands and large ear rings. Some of the boys had pieces of lead tied in various parts of the hair. They were encamped near the Mississippi, for the purpose of hunting on the islands. Their village is on Apple creek, ten miles from Cape Girardeau." "On the 3d of June we passed that insular rock in the middle of the Mississippi, called the Grand Tower. It is about one hundred and fifty feet high, and two hundred and fifty in height." "The Grand Tower, from its form and situation, strongly suggests a work of art. It is not impossible that a bridge may be constructed here, for which this rock shall serve as a pier. The shores on both sides are substantial and permanent rocks, which undoubtedly extend across, forming the bed of the river."

On the 5th they were ascending the river by the aid of sails, when the boat struck a snag and sprung a leak, on account of which they had to lay by till the next day, and raise the stern of the boat to make repairs. On the beach opposite where they were was a large flock of pelicans, which

remained in sight several hours. The prediction was made that the American Bottom would become one of the most populous places of the country. The Missouri side of the river is quite different, the highlands approaching the river, presenting abrupt declivities, prominent points and perpendicular precipices from one to two hundred feet high. In these precipices the three shot towers at Herculaneum were built. This place depended on the lead mines for its support, the lead region commencing some thirty or forty miles southwest. Another stop had to be made to allow the engineer to clean the mud out of the boilers, and some of the party returned along shore "to the Merameg, a beautiful river, whose limpid and transparent waters present a striking contrast to the yellow and turbid Mississippi."

They found many objects of interest, among them being various flowers, and a rat which was made the type specimen of the Florida rat. On the 8th they arrived at St. Louis, and were received by a salute from a six pounder stationed on the bank of the river.

"Saint Louis, formerly called Pain Court, was founded by Pierre LaClede and his associates in 1764, eighty-four years after the establishment of Fort Crevecœur, on the Illinois river. Until a recent period, it was occupied almost exclusively by people of French extraction, who maintained a lucrative traffic with the Indians. The history, and present conditions of this important town, are too well known to be dwelt upon in this place. Its population has been rapidly augmented within a few years, by the immigration of numerous families, and its wealth and business extended by the accession of enterprising merchants and mechanics from the Eastern states. As the town advances in importance and magnitude, the manners and customs of the people of the United States are taking the place of those of the French and Spaniards, whose numbers are proportionally diminishing."

The impressions of a human foot in the limestone rock underlying St. Louis were seen, and believed to belong to a time later than the formation of the subcarboniferous rock

in which they were found. (1) On the prairies west of St. Louis there were some fine farms. Mr. John Bradbury, well known as a botanist and author of a book describing his travels in the interior of America, was then preparing to erect a home upon one of them. (2) Indian tumuli were numerous, twenty-seven being within a short distance to the northward, and these were carefully measured and described. Various Indian graves were opened, and a grave yard on the Meramec said to be of a race of pigmies was visited, and found to be of persons of ordinary stature.

June 21st the party started on the trip to ascend the Missouri, and were glad to find that the engine had power enough to propel the boat against the current, without the aid of the cordelle. They were surprised to see a flock of blackheaded terns, a bird whose range along the Atlantic is confined to the immediate neighborhood of the sea. Finding that the boiler would have to be cleaned of mud daily, and the method of taking off the end to admit a man to clean it required much delay, a tube was adjusted to the boiler so that the mud could be blown out without stopping.

St. Charles was said to have had one hundred houses in 1804, but the Indian trade having failed, the town had declined for several years. However, within two or three years, the town had begun to prosper again, and substantial brick buildings were replacing the frame ones. The record the author gives is that of a town of about one hundred houses, "two brick kilns, a tan yard, and several stores."

At this place arrangements were made by Say and others to ascend the Missouri by land with horse and pack sad-

(1) Various specimens of human footprints in solid stone have been noticed in the scientific publications. The popular supposition has been that they were actual impressions of human feet. The one mentioned above has been noticed by Dr. Owen and by Schoolcraft in the Americal Journal of Arts and Science. Dr. Owen's opinion that they were carved by the aborigines was confirmed in his opinion by specimens in rocks of older formation, from Moccasin-track Prairie, in Missouri, where the slabs had many carvings of human feet, and of other animals, and which clearly showed tool marks.

(2) John Bradbury arrived in St. Louis on the last day of 1809, and his "Travels in the Interior of America" covered the years 1809, 1810, and 1811. In December of 1811 he was near New Madrid, and in his book described the earthquake of that year.

dle, keeping near the steamer, so that they could rejoin it whenever they desired, as this arrangement allowed them better opportunities for investigating the natural history of the country. This party traveled over a somewhat hilly country, and suffered much for water to drink. Finally their horse got away from them, and they had to carry their baggage. Being unaccustomed to marching several of them became lame, so that after nine days they were glad to rejoin the boat at Loutre Island. Near this place were several forts, for protection from the Indians, "chiefly the Kickapoos and Sankees who were most feared in this quarter."

Nearly opposite the mouth of the Osage was the village of Cote Sans Dessein, containing about thirty families, mostly French. "At the time of the late war, the inhabitants of this settlement relying on mutual protection, did not retire, but erected two stockades and block houses for their defense; the Sauks, assisted by some Foxes and Ioways, having by a feigned attack and retreat, induced the greater part of the men to pursue them, gained their rear by means of an ambuscade, and entering the village, raised their war cry at the door of the cabins. The women and children fled in consternation to the block houses. At this juncture, a young man was seen, who would not abandon his decrepid mother, even though she entreated him to fly and save his own life, leaving her, who could at best expect to live but a few days, to the mercy of the savages. The youth, instead of listening to her request, raised her upon his shoulders, and ran towards the stockade closely pursued by the Indians. They fired several times upon him, and he must have been cut off had not a sally been made in his favor." After killing the villagers who fell into their hands the Indians kept up the attack on the stockade all the day, but finally withdrew without capturing it.

"The river of the Osages, so called from the well known tribe of Indians inhabiting its banks, enters the Missouri one hundred and thirty-three miles above the confluence of the latter river with the Mississippi. Its sources are in the

Ozark mountains, opposite those of White river of the Mississippi, and of the Neosho, a tributary of the Arkansas. Flowing along the base of the north-western slope of a mountain range, it receives from the east several rapid and beautiful rivers, of which the largest is the Yungar (so named, in some Indian language, from the great number of springs tributary to it,) entering the Osage one hundred and forty miles from the Missouri. (3)

Within a few miles of this island Captain Callaway with a company of mounted rangers were attacked by Indians, and he was killed. Several families lived on the island, which was in a high state of cultivation.

"The first dwellings constructed by the white settlers, are nearly similar in every part of the United States. Superior wealth and industry are indicated by the number and magnitude of corn-cribs, smoke houses, and similar appurtenances; but on the Missouri, we rarely meet with anything occupying the place of the barn of the northern states. The dwellings of people who have emigrated from Virginia, or any of the southern states, have usually the form of double cabins, or two distinct houses, each containing a single room, and connected to each other by a roof, the intermediate space, which is often equal in area to one of the cabins, being left open at the sides, and having the naked earth for a floor, affords a cool, and airy retreat, where the family will usually be found in the heat of the day. The roof is composed of from three to five logs, laid longitudinally, and extending from end to end of the building; on these are laid the shingles, four or five feet in length; over these are three or four heavy logs, called weigh poles, secured at their ends by withes, and by their weight supplying the place of nails."

"The black walnut attains, in Missouri bottoms, its greatest magnitude. Of one, which grew near Loutre Island, there had been made two hundred fence-rails, eleven feet in

(3) The present Niangua river; another Indian name for it was Nehemgar, a stream supplied by many springs. The latter is the name of a literary club in Sedalia that for the past eighteen years has been one of the most successful in the State.

length, and from four to six inches in thickness. A cotton tree in the same neighborhood produced thirty thousand shingles, as we were informed by a credible witness.

In point of magnitude, the Osage ranks nearly with the Cumberland of Tennessee. It has been represented as navigable for six hundred miles, but as its current is known to be rapid, flowing over great numbers of shoals and sand bars this must be considered an exaggeration. In the lower part of its course it traverses broad and fertile bottom lands, covered with heavy forests of sycamore and cotton trees. We may expect the country along the banks of this river will soon become the seat of a numerous population, as it possesses a fertile soil and a mild climate, advantages more than sufficient to compensate for the difficulty of access, and other inconveniences of situation."

"Almost every settler, who has established himself on the Missouri, is confidently expecting that his farm is, in a few years to become the seat of wealth and business, and the mart for an extensive district."

On the 13th they arrived at Franklin. "This town, at present increasing more rapidly than any other on the Missouri, had been commenced but two years and a half before the time of our journey. It then contained one hundred and twenty log houses of one story, several frame dwellings of two stories, and two of brick, thirteen shops for the sale of merchandise, four taverns, two smiths' shops, two large steam mills, two billiard rooms, a court house, a log prison of two stories, a post office, and a printing press issuing a weekly paper. At this time bricks were sold at ten dollars per thousand, corn at twenty-five cents per bushel, wheat one dollar, bacon at twelve and a half cents per pound, uncleared lands at from two to ten or fifteen dollars per acre. The price of labor was seventy-five cents per day." There were then more than 800 families above Cote Sans Dessein. He thought it probable that at some future time the bed of the river would occupy the then site of the town.

Boonville, on the opposite side of the river had eight houses, and was destined to rival if not surpass its neighbor.

Salt was manufactured at Boon's Lick, four miles away.

"A Mr. Munroe of Franklin related to the party that in 1816 he found on a branch of the Lamine, (4) the relics of the encampment of a large party of men, whether of whites or of Indians he did not know. Seeing a large mound near by which he believed to be a cache for the spoils of the party, he opened it and found the body of a white officer, apparently a man of rank, which had been interred with extraordinary care. The body was placed in a sitting posture, upon an Indian rush mat, with its back resting against some logs, placed around it in the manner of a log house, enclosing a space of about three by five feet, and about four feet high, covered at top with a mat similar to that beneath. The clothing was still in sufficient preservation to enable him to distinguish a red coat trimmed with gold lace, golden epaulets, a spotted buff waistcoat, furnished also with gold lace, and pantaloons of white nankeen. On the head was a round beaver hat, and a bamboo walking stick, with the initials J. M. C., engraved upon a golden head, reclined against the arm, but was somewhat decayed where it came in contact with the muscular part of the leg. On raising the hat, it was found that the deceased had been hastily scalped. To what nation he belonged, Mr. Munroe could not determine. He observed, however, that the button taken from the shoulder, had the word Philadelphia moulded upon it. The cane still remains in the possession of the narrator, but the button was taken by another of the party."

It was reported that in 1815 a fight had taken place between some Spanish dragoons and Pawnee Indians on one side and Sauks and Foxes on the other, and that a Spanish officer pursued an Indian boy, who shot and killed him.

Dr. Baldwin, the botanist of the expedition became sick, and was left at Franklin, where he died a few weeks later.

After six days stay they resumed their journey, and on the fourth day arrived at "Charaton," a flourishing town,

(4) Tradition says that this was on the farm of Mr. Warren, on Flat Creek, three miles south of Sedalia.

commenced in 1817, having fifty houses and five hundred inhabitants.

"The Sauks, Foxes and Iowas, hunt in the plains towards the sources of Grand River, where elk, and deer are still numerous, and the latter dispose of their peltries to the traders on the Missouri."

On the first of August they arrived at Fort Osage, 105 miles above the mouth of Grand river, and there they found a party which had come overland from Franklin. They found a cabin on Fire Prairie creek, where a black wolf was chained to the door. The hunter had lived there two years, had killed seventy deer and fifty bear. In the winter of 1818 he saw a large herd of bison near Grand Pass.

Fort Osage was established in 1808 by Gov. Lewis, and was at this time the extreme frontier of the settlements.

The journey was continued to and beyond the limits of the state, but we here leave them. Various notes on the geology and paleontology would be of interest to those conversant with those subjects.

F. A. Sampson.

HARMONY MISSION AND METHODIST MISSIONS.

About the year 1820 a delegation of the Osage Indians, being in Washington City, expressed a wish to have Missionaries sent to them. The A. B. C. F. M. made up a party in 1821 to go among them. The party consisted of the Rev. N. B. Dodge, Superintendent; Rev. Wm. B. Montgomery, Rev. Mr. Pixley, D. H. Austin, a millwright, Dr. Belcher, a physician; S. D. Bright, a farmer; M. Colley, a blacksmith; and Ainara Jones. All of them were married, and all took their families with them. Also a Miss Ethap, a teacher. The party passed down the Ohio, and up the Mississippi in keelboats in the spring of 1821. The boats were flat bottomed and had neither sails nor oars, and poles were used in going up stream, on the Mississippi and the Osage. On August 9th they reached Papinville, being six months on the way from Pittsburgh. They found French and half-breed traders at Papinville, also Mrs. Sibley, wife of an Army Officer. July 15th, 1806, Captain Z. M. Pike, with a party, left Bellefontaine on the Missouri and passed up stream. July 27th they reached the Osage. August 19th they reached the trading post of Manuel Lisa near where Pupinville now is. The Grand Osages had a village near by, and the Little Osages on Little Osage River. There had formerly been a trading post of the Chouteaus here, but it had been abandoned, and Manuel Lisa, a Cuban succeeded. Later he moved up the Missouri.

The Missionary party selected a location a mile northwest of the Indian Village, and pitched tents until November; then they built rude cabins and covered them with boards, and laid puncheon floors, but had no glass. The hardships endured caused many to become sick, and some died. The cabins were made by Colonel Henry Renick, a Kentuckian, who had settled in Lafayette County in 1819.

Holes were bored in the walls and frames placed and covered with prairie hay for beds, and blankets laid on.

Schools were soon established. Great patience had to be practised in teaching the Indians. The pupils were chiefly Osages, with some Delawares, Omahas and Cherokees. The mission improved a large farm, and planted an orchard. Their supplies were first brought by wagon from Jefferson City, but as steamboats reached Independence the supplies were hauled from Independence to the Mission. Along the eastern part of Cass County there is still seen parts of an old road running north and south called the Harmony Mission Road.

The Mission was kept up until 1837 when the Indians were moved west. The government paid $8,000 to the A. B. C. F. M. for the improvements on the land. The Missionaries then scattered to various places. Most of them were Congregationalists, but some moved to Henry County, and there organized a Presbyterian Church.

The Methodist Conference of 1830, at its meeting in St. Louis, resolved to establish four Missionary Stations among the Indians in the territory just West of Missouri. Two brothers, William and Thomas Johnson, were placed in charge. They were born in Nelson County, Virginia, but were then residing in Howard County, Missouri, and had just begun preaching in Missouri.

They were placed in charge of Missions among the Shawnees, Delawares, and Kansas. The Stations were located on Kansas River, not far from Kansas City.

An old trace passes north and south from Springfield, by Clinton, Kingsville near Lone Jack, Independence and Westport, known as the Shawnee trace. Along this road the Shawnee Indians passed when moved from the South. In the counties of Johnson, Cass and Jackson it is very near the Harmony Mission Road.

G. C. Broadhead.

CARROLL COUNTY MARRIAGE RECORD. THE FIRST 530, 1833–1852.

Lewis Mears and Salome Eppler, Jan. 29, 1833.—By Jonathan Eppler.

James Philips and Mary Philips, Mar. 10, 1833.—By Jonathan Eppler.

George W. Mullen and Sarah Harvey Cleer, May 4, 1833.—By Jonathan Eppler.

Buckner Smart and Nancy Gentry, Mar. 14, 1833.—By Thos. Hardwick.

Hiram Bryans and Missouri Parmer, Mar. 30, 1833.—By Thos. Hardwick.

Benjamin Ashley and Alvira Stanley, Jan. 25, 1833.—By Patrick Darcy.

William Cable and Temperance Webb, Aug. 4, 1833.—By Hugh R. Smith.

Nevil Arterburn and Caroline Fair, Nov. 24, 1833.—Geo. W. Folger.

Jeremiah Maston Ellis and Peggy Jenkins, Feb. 11, 1834.—By Jonathan Eppler.

William Casner and Sarah Woolsey, Feb. 27, 1834.—By Geo. W. Folger.

James Stone and Charlotte Casner, Feb. 27, 1834.—By Geo. W. Folger.

Samuel Hill and Lucretia Parmer, Mar. 13, 1834.—By Geo. W. Folger.

C. C. Staton and Mary Adkins, Apr. 13, 1834.—By Geo. Hardwick.

William Haney and Polley Bailey, May 22, 1834.—By Henry Winfrey.

Jacob S. Rodgers and Elizabeth Talbert Scott, June 5, 1834.—By John B. Wood.

Robert C. Campbell and Polly Ann McGaugh, Feb. 26, 1834.—John B. Wood.

George Daugherty and Mary Lucas, May 29, 1834.—By Hugh R. Smith.

Thomas J. Hardwick and Nancy D. Farr, July 31, 1834. —By Geo. Hardwick.

William James and Ritiance Booth, Aug. 21, 1834.— By Geo. Hardwick.

Joshua Clements and Mariah Cooley, Oct. 23, 1834.— By Geo. Hardwick.

Clifton Parmer and Elvira Johnson, Oct. 26, 1834.— By Geo. W. Folger.

Henderson Work and Juley Hendrin, Oct. 2, 1834.— By Reuben McCaskrie.

Jacob Gabin and Lucinda Lisk, Nov. 20, 1834.—By Reuben McCaskrie.

Bartlett Curl and Betsey Hardwick, Feb. 12, 1835.— By Sarshal Woods.

William Ewell and Polly Blann, Feb. 27, 1835.—By Samuel Todd.

Joseph Spaulding and Melvina Parmer, Jan. 25, 1835.— By Thomas Minnis.

Callaway Bavns and Cynthia Mears, Dec. 2, 1835.— By Jonathan Eppler.

Creed Carey and Polley Beaty, Mar. 15, 1835.—By Geo. Hardwick.

Washington Grubb and Amanda Kees, Mar. 13, 1835. —By Reuben McCaskrie.

Jesse McMahan and Emily Cunningham, Apr. 12, 1835. —By Reuben McCaskrie.

Noah Woolsey and Sally Harvey, June 27, 1835.—By Thomas Booth.

Samuel Gee and Martha Tinnea, Sept. 3, 1835.—By William Martin.

Patrick H. Thompson and Letitia Shelby Thompson, Aug. 24, 1835.—By Jesse Newlin.

John Margan and Emeline Turner, Oct. 14, 1835.—By Patrick M. Darcy.

James Garman and Eliza Turner, Oct. 3, 1835.—By Geo. Hardwick.

Burrell Godsey and Nancy Millsaps, Sept. 24, 1835.— By Sashal Woods.

Sampson Gentry and Sarah Gentry, Nov. 18, 1835.—By Sashal Woods.

Willis G. Adkins and Polly G. Adkins, Jan. 10, 1836.—By Geo. Hardwick.

Joseph Dickson and Pamole Warren, Jan. 31, 1836.—By Thos. Minnis.

Azariah Parker and Anny Wilkerson, Dec. 10, 1835.—By Jesse Newlin.

Geo. Washington Martin and Nancy Jane Liggett, Nov. 19, 1835.—Wm. Martin.

Gilbert Parman and Olive Gumpstock, Dec. 31, 1835.—By Reuben McCaskrie.

Jacob Riffe and Sarah Shannon, Apr. 28, 1836.—By William Barbee.

Daniel Mathaney and Susan Ewell, Feb. 22, 1836.—By Samuel Todd.

Alfred Rockhold and Eliza Fisk, Mar. 3, 1836.—By Samuel Todd.

James Austin and Rosey Maupin, Mar. 20, 1836.—By Samuel Todd.

Daniel Shives and Margaret J. Maberry, Feb. 17, 1836.—By Samuel Venable.

James Johnson and Melvina Parmer, Apr. 12, 1836.—By Reuben Harper.

John A. Cunningham and Amy Carc, May 8, 1836.—Jesse Newlin.

John N. Johnson and Elizabeth Beaty, Aug. 7, 1836.—Geo. Hardwick.

William Smart and Elizabeth Thomas, Nov. 3, 1836.—By Sashal Woods.

Manly Turner and Nancy Philips, Dec. 1, 1836.—Geo. W. Folger.

Henry Cooke and Ann W. Sullers, Dec. 4, 1836.—By Reuben Harper.

John Gudgell and Lovey Gregory, Jan. 3, 1837.—By Samuel Todd.

Thomas McMuntry and Charlotte Maupin, Jan. 3, 1837.—By Samuel Todd.

James Tipet and Ann Biles, Dec. 13, 1836.—James A. Davis.

Henry Reynolds and Lavina Comstock, Nov. 10, 1836.—By James W. Parmon.

Lind G. Ayres and Susan Hargrove, Feb. 2, 1837.—By James A. Davis.

James Fulton and Nancy Tinney, Jan. 8, 1837.—James A. Davis.

George Parmer and Elizabeth Cooley, Apr. 4, 1837.—By Geo. W. Folger.

James Trotter and Cynthia Carey, May 13, 1837.—By John Thatcher.

Govey Pitts and Phebe Ann Woolsey, June 28, 1837.—By Geo. W. Folger.

Martin Davis and Eveline Vilet, May 18, 1837.—By W. Staton.

Christopher C. Crizler and Melinda Warren, July 16, 1837.—By Sashal Woods.

William Irons and Mary Huffstutter, July 30, 1837.—By John Thatcher.

James Wethers and Polly Ann Tull, July 4, 1837.—By Sashal Woods.

Jonah B. Bassett and Katharine Monroyn, Aug. 30, 1837.—By Geo. W. Folger.

Joshua Whitney and Julia Raundy, Sept. 19, 1837.—By Geo. W. Folger.

John Gentry and Dorcas Anderson, Oct. 15, 1837.—By W. Staton.

John Adkins and Sarah Winfree, Oct. 22, 1837.—By W. Staton.

William Kirkpatrick and Mary Winfree, Nov. 28, 1837.—By Sashal Woods.

Stephen Woolsey and Abigail Woolsey, Jan. 21, 1838.—By Thomas Arnold.

James M. Staton and Nancy Adkins, Jan. 24, 1838.—By W. Staton.

Walter H. Courts June and Malinda Northcut, Mar. 10, 1838.—By Sashal Woods.

John Gardner and Matilda Bennett, Mar. 24, 1838.—By Sashal Woods.

Stephen Smart and Margaret Trotter, Mar. 28, 1838.—By Sashal Woods.

James Barns and Polly Rusher, Mar. 25, 1838.—By W. Staton.

Elisha W. Thomas and Ailsey McKinney, May 15, 1838.—By Geo. Hardwick.

Sundane Moore, Nancy Thomas, July 15, 1838.—Geo. Hardwick.

Joseph Hill and Nancy Gentry, Aug. 6, 1838.—By W. Staton.

Harvey Beaty and Elizabeth Campbell, Aug. 7, 1838.—By Sashal Woods.

Nathaniel Banks and Mary Umphries, Aug. 8, 1838.—By James M. Waldon.

William A. Bricken and Susan C. Brock, Sept. 8, 1838.—By Sashal Woods.

William Mann and Sarah Stearns, Sept. 7, 1838.—By A. B. Garland.

Thomas J. Hardwick and Louisa Brickens, Oct. 18, 1838.—By Sashal Woods.

Stephen C. Woolsey and Elizabeth A. Caton, Oct. 28, 1838.—By Reuben Harper.

Benjamin D. Kendrick and Elizabeth Thomas, Dec. 4, 1838.—By David Enyart.

Joseph Dickson and Charlotte Austin, Jan. 15, 1839.—By Abbot Hancock.

Zebolin Gay and Sarah Titus, Jan. 5, 1839.—By James M. Waldon.

Jesse Parker and Mary Ann Pearson, Jan. 16, 1839.—By James M. Waldon.

Hamilton Wallace and Elizabeth Smith, Nov. 15, 1838.—By W. Smith.

James Adkins and Nancy Simpson, Jan. 13, 1839.—By W. Smith.

Benjamin D. Midiett and Elizabeth Barbee, Apr. 9, 1839.—By James M. Walden.

David Hardwick and Sarah Cooley, Sept. 12, 1839.—By Danid Enyart.

Charles Powell and Ann Crocket, Sept. 13, 1839.—By Sashal Woods.

George W. Graham and Jane Braden, July 30, 1839.—By Abbot Hancock.

Reece Paynter and Martha Freeman, Nov. 18, 1839.—By Geo. Hardwick.

William Maloy and Sarah Glaze, Sept. 1, 1839.—By Abbot Hancock.

Thorton H. Freeman and Statira Arnold, Jan. 23, 1840.—By Abbot Hancock.

Anderson Barns and Elizabeth Gentry, Dec. 29, 1839.—By James M. Walden.

Osborn Anderson and Sarah Davis, Aug. 29, 1839.—By James L. Forsythe.

Josiah Goodson and Malinda Shirley, Jan. 21, 1840.—By Elijah McDaniel.

Benjamin Harrison and Elizabeth Adkins, Dec. 4, 1839.—By W. Staton.

David Gregory and Martha Ann Brock, Feb. 18, 1840.—By L. W. Gehcath.

Charles M. Minnis and Martha Ann Caskey, Mar. 12, 1840.—Elijah McDaniel.

Amariah Hanna and Matilda Chesney, Feb. 5, 1840.—By Wm. Ketron.

Lewis N. Rus and Hannah Tull, Mar. 26, 1840.—By Abbot Hancock.

John Minnis, Ann Beaty, Apr. 21, 1840.—By Sashal Woods.

George Craig and Sarah Chriswell, May 28, 1840.—Sashal Woods.

Stephen Shives and Margaret Barbee, May 28, 1840.—By James Reed.

David B. Bayles and Elvina West, May 28, 1840.—By James Reed.

Thomas Mathews and Sarah Caskey, June 1, 1840.—By Abbot Hancock.

Charles Stern and Sarah Blackwell, June 1, 1840.—Abbot Hancock.

Abraham Cresswell and Matilda Malvina White, July 2, 1840.—By Th. H. Freeman.

William Adkins and Elizabeth Brickens, July 16, 1840.—By Sashal Woods.

William P. Jones and Artetitha Wookey, July 16, 1840.—By Wm. Sparks.

Hiram McCall and Harriet Graham, Sept. 26, 1840.—By Sashal Woods.

John Newlin and Minerva Hardwick, Oct. 31, 1840—By Henry Winfrey.

Barry Jones and Sally Titus, Oct. 19, 1840.—By Henry Winfrey.

Pleasant Newton and Jane Cross, Sept. 26, 1840.—By Henry Winfrey.

James Fielder and Monica Pitts, Oct. 29, 1840.—By Wm. Sparks.

Samuel Clinkscales and Harriett Hancock, Jan. 12, 1841.—By Sashal Woods.

Isaac Cuppy and Elizabeth Jackson, Nov. 11, 1841.—By James M. Goodson.

Richard S. Downy and Mary Lewis, Feb. 7, 1841.—By Geo. Hardwick.

William Jobe and Viney Bowers, June 15, 1841.—By Jacob Francis.

William D. Permell and Elizabeth Cusher, July 27, 1841.—By Th. H. Freeman.

John C. Smith and Mary Stovall, May 31, 1841.—By Geo. Hardwick.

William P. Winfrey and Eliza A. Hardwick, Sept. 3, 1841.—By Sashal Woods.

George Hardwick and Christina Taylor, July 29, 1841.—By Wm. Staton.

Robert Emily and Mary McCollum, Dec. 7, 1841.—By Jacob Francis.

Bargillai D. Lucas and Sarah Ann Staton, Dec. 22, 1841.—By Wm. Ketron.

John Glaze and Lucinda Ferris, Nov. 10, 1841.—By James M. Goodson.

John Anderson and Elizabeth Ferris, Dec. 7, 1841.—By James M. Goodson.

John G. Hardwick and Eliza Mason, Nov. 7, 1841.—By James M. Goodson.

Tipton Findley and Sarah Ann Berry, Jan. 13, 1842.—By Abbot Hancock.

Elisha Thomas and Caroline Isem, Jan. 16, 1842.—By Abbot Hancock.

James W. Cox and Margaret Wallice, Feb. 1, 1842.—By Wm. Ketron.

John Beaty and Rosanna Graham, Feb. 4, 1842.—Wm. Ketron.

Dudley Thomas and Elizabeth Miles, Feb. 4, 1842.—By Wm. Ketron.

Thomas Williams and Delilah Swinney, Feb. 20, 1842.—By Bartley Pitts.

Johnston Adkins and Mariah Page, Jan. 1, 1841.—By H. Winfrey.

David H. Walker and Elizabeth E. Thomas, Mar. 9, 1841.—By H. Winfrey.

Isaac Cox and Minerva Dumm, Mar. 17, 1842.—By Wm. Ketron.

Thomas Boswell and Eliza Mears, Feb. 15, 1842.—By James L. Walden.

Benjamin F. Baker and Serfrony Ann Merrill, June 4, 1841.—By Abbot Hancock.

Abram Riffe and Polly Cooley, Jan. 16, 1842.—By Sashel Woods.

Harris Vanhook and Nancy Campbell, May 31, 1842.—By James M. Goodson.

John Crocket and Dressella Pitts, May 22, 1842.—By A. C. Blackwell.

Richard Downey and Mary Barrier, June 26, 1842.—By Jas. M. Goodson.

William Taylor and Rachel Woolsey, June 30, 1842.—By Bartley Pitts.

Hugh M. Caton and Nancy Ann Harvey, Aug. 25, 1842.—By Bartley Pitts.

Wylee Dumm and Catharine Eaker, Mar. 31, 1842.—By Wm. Ketron.

John Stemme and Eady Colman, Oct. 21, 1842.—By Abbot Hancock.

Lewis O'Ry and Eunice Titus, Aug. 24, 1842.—By Wm. Ketron.

Charles Berry and Parthena Brock, Oct. 26, 1842.—By Abbot Hancock.

Furdinand Gentry and Margaret Brock, Nov. 29, 1842.—By Sashel Woods.

Jesse Anderson and Unity Johnson, Jan. 7, 1843.—By L. W. Gilreath.

Franklin Merideth and Mariann Standley, Jan. 11, 1843.—By Samuel Brock.

William Tull and Martha Ann Partlow, Dec. 1, 1842.—By Abbot Hancock.

Samuel Turner and Martha Jane Bailey, Feb. 23, 1843.—By Abbot Hancock.

John W. Brock and Elizabeth Beaty, Mar. 2, 1843.—By Abbot Hancock.

Benjamin T. Turner and Nancy Jane McCoy, Dec. 11, 1842.—Th. H. Freeman.

Foster Demasters and Permelia Falant, Mar. 1, 1843.—By Hiram McCall.

Samuel Mears and Piney Gentry, Feb. 24, 1843.—By James M. Walden.

John Merril and Elizabeth Adkins, Nov. 19, 1841.—By H. Winfrey.

Joseph Riffe and Emily Cooley, Dec. 22, 1841.—By H. Winfrey.

John Campbell and Sarah Jane Fisk Graham, Apr., 1843.—By John A. Tutt.

William Winfrey and Frankey Smart, Apr. 16, 1843.—By David Enyart.

Solomon Davis and Mary Wilson, Mar. 23, 1843.—By John Daughterty.

Amos A. Logston and Cynthia Barnes, Feb. 9, 1843. —By John Daugherty.

James A. Hancock and Mary E. Lineis, June 1, 1843. —By Abbot Hancock.

Miller Cooley and Elizabeth Hill, June 8, 1843.—By Abbot Hancock.

William Snider and Mary King, June 11, 1843.—By L. W. Gilreath.

William Helton and Celia Ann Enyart, Aug. 11, 1843.— By Th. H. Freeman.

Norman P. Holsey and Elizabeth Staton, Aug. 17, 1843.—By John A. Tutt.

John Freeman and Eliza Kilgor, Feb. 16, 1843.—Jacob Francis.

John Chase and Harriet Holsa, Aug. 22, 1843.—By John A. Tutt.

Martin Glaze and Emily Morgan, Sept. 25, 1843.—By Abbot Hancock.

James Burton and Dicy Phillips, July 16, 1843.— By J. W. Lumpkin.

Howell L. Heston and Ester E. Austin, Nov. 14, 1843.— By John L. Yontis.

Joseph H. Freeman and Harriet Johnson, Dec. 7, 1843.— By Thos. Arnold.

Franklin S. Bryant and Sarah Morris, Apr. 13, 1843.— By Samuel Grove.

John Jinkins and Matilda Wheeler, Jan. 1, 1843.—By Wm. Ketron.

Lilburn M. Barns and Mary Logston, Apr. 13, 1843.— By Wm. Ketron.

Thomas Crop and Mary Miles, June 27, 1843.—By Wm. Ketron.

James H. Lane and Elizabeth Ann Browning, Nov. 14, 1843.—By Wm. Ketron.

Benjamin Maggard and Elizabeth Peyton, Dec. 23, 1843.—By Sashel Woods.

Pleasant M. Hill and Levina Mares Booth, Sept. 21, 1843.—By James M. Walden.

Zebulon Gay and Sary Ann Maston, Oct. 12, 1843.—By James M. Walden.

Newton Halsey and Mary Ann Gentry, Oct. 16, 1843.—By James M. Walden.

Edwards S. Williams and Mary Brown Austin, Jan. 2, 1844.—By John L. Yontis.

Aaron Cooley and Martha Turner, Jan. 3, 1844.—By Thos. Arnold.

William Lewis and Louisa Jane Carr, Feb. 10, 1843.—By James Brents.

Benjamin Franklin Owens and Sary Sereen, Taylor, Aug. 8, 1843.—By James Brents.

Warren McDaniel and Rachel Taylor, Mar. 22, 1844.—By George Craig.

James Gentry and Della Standley, Jan. 14, 1844.—By James M. Walden.

Sterling W. Mohley and Malinda E. Woolsey, May 23, 1844.—By Reece Paynter.

Henry A. Waid and Roxly Havens, May 25, 1844.—By John Cooly.

Robert D. Ray and Francis V. Prosser, May 28, 1844.—By Abbot Hancock.

William F. H. Shaw and Rachael Sipears, July 23, 1844.—By Reece Paynter.

Holeman Sneed and Sarah Catharine Austin, Aug. 14, 1844.—By John L. Yontis.

Robert Thompson and Mary Hill, July 9, 1844.—By E. P. Noel.

Augustus Redwine and Mary Turner, May 7, 1844.—By David Enyart.

Zebidee Roberts and Elizabeth Parmer, Aug. 19, 1844.—By Samuel Turner.

Nathaniel Ellis and Francis Elizabeth Haines, May 23, 1844.—By John Daugherty.

William O'Neal and Nancy Wilson, Mar. 29, 1844.—By John Daugherty.

Gove M. Pitts and Martha Fielder, July 1, 1844.—By George Craig.

Thomas Lewis and Juliet Roy, July 16, 1844.—By Abbot Hancock.

Harden Rogers and Sarah Ann Thomas, Aug. 13, 1844. —By Abbot Hancock.

Jesse Tull and Mary Carico, Aug. 20, 1844.—By Abbot Hancock.

William Turner and Francis Ann Johnson, Aug. 7. 1844.—Thos. Arnold.

Thomas G. Dobbins and Charlotte Dickson, Nov. 2, 1843.—By Wm. C. Legon.

Nathaniel H. Price and Susan C. Branch, Oct. 5, 1844.— By John P. Bennett.

Thomas House and Hannah P. Coleman, Sept. 12, 1844.—By Ephram P. Noel.

Wesley Gentry, Jr. and Malinda Ann Harper, Jan. 5, 1845.—L. W. Gilreath.

Bennett Brock and Rebecca Standley, Feb. 13, 1845. —By William Brown.

James Caloway and Ann E. Lewis, Jan. 11, 1845.—By J. W. Langkin.

David Crocket and Evaline Johnson, Feb. 20, 1845.— By Jno. R. Harris.

Thomas McCan and Verlinda Boaman, Jan. 23, 1845.— By Abbot Hancock.

John Galette and Harriet Frances Thomas, Dec. 10, 1844.—By Abbot Hancock.

Christopher Phillips and Louise Ball, Dec. 12, 1844.— By Samuel Carson.

William Standley and Sarah Maggard, Mar. 2, 1845. —By Thos. Arnold.

Ingram Standley and Sarah I. Hale, Mar. 5, 1845.— By Sashal Woods.

Lycurgus N. Smith and Mary Simpson, Dec. 22, 1844.— By John Daugherty.

Jonathan McKinny and Elizabeth Hensley, Apr. 8, 1845.—By B. H. Spencer.

Richard Withers and Ann Critzer, Sept. 17, 1844.—By John Watson.

Thomas W. Morris and Balinda Barnett, Mar. 18, 1845.—By Abbot Hancock.

Harrison Wilcoxson and Nancy Jane Clinkscales, Mar. 27, 1845.—By Abbot Hancock.

Willis Davis and Isabella Squires, Apr. 29, 1845.—By Abbot Hancock.

John P. Winkler and Martha Woolsey, Apr. 3, 1845.—By Christopher P. Caton.

William Ballew and Polly Ann Taylor, May 8, 1845.—By Joseph Riffe.

Robert Kilgore and Mary Cole, June 8, 1845.—By B. H. Spencer.

Samuel Titus and Elizabeth Harris, July 1, 1844.—By John Daughterty.

Garret Maupin and Martha A. Poindexter, May 16, 1845.—By James Grove.

Thomas H. Thurman and Mary A. Framin, May 14, 1845.—By James Grove.

John A. Carey and Mary Jane Thomas, Aug. 4, 1845.—By David Enyart.

Allen Lampkin and Mary Ann Maggard, July 1, 1845.—By Reece Paynter.

George W. Jones and Sally Standley, July 16, 1845.—By Joseph Riffe.

Jesse Ashly and Lorinda Bunce, Aug. 21, 1845.—By Hiram McCall.

Leander Strode and Susan Turner, July 22, 1845.—By Joseph Winfrey.

Jacob Francis and Sarah Kilgore, Sept. 10, 1845.—By B. H. Spencer.

William Phillips and Malinda Meads, June 11, 1845.—By Wm. Staton.

John Casner and Lucinta Williams, Sept. 16, 1845.—By Christopher P. Caton.

George W. Bricken and Margaret Buckhart, Sept. 7, 1845.—By Jas. M. Goodson.

James A. Messer and Arabelle B. Smith, Nov. 13, 1845.—By C. B. Wilcox.

James L. Leeper and Elizabeth Hooper, Nov. 20, 1845.—By Abbot Hancock.

Levin Bower Smith and Evaline Crouch, Nov. 23, 1845.—By James M. Walden.

Alton F. Martin and Ann M. Ely, Nov. 11, 1845.—By Jas. M. Goodson.

John Jones and Louisa Jane Sharp, Aug. 8, 1845.—By Samuel Carson.

Strangeman Johnson and Harriet Haines, Dec. 11, 1845.—By Jas. M. Goodson.

Ignace Heidel and Amanda Folger, Jan. 27, 1846.—By Reece Paynter.

David Al. Robinson and Caroline Rogers, Nov. 7, 1845.—By Powhatan B. Darr.

Levi Shinn and Rebecca Trotter, Jan. 15, 1846.—By Jas. M. Goodson.

John Hill and Eliza Sapp, Feb. 1, 1846.—By Reece Paynter.

William W. Tommerson and Ann I. Austin, Aug. 6, 1845.—By John R. Bennett.

Harden Simpson and Mariah Winfrey, Sept. 11, 1845.—By Henry Winfrey.

Nicholas B. Little and Elizabeth Winfrey, Oct. 30, 1845.—By Henry Winfrey.

William Davis and Catharine Powers, Feb. 22, 1846.—By John W. Shively.

Archibald Austin and Lucy Newman, Jan. 6, 1846.—By Henry Renock.

Wm. H. Graham and Nancy J. Minnis, Mar. 31, 1846.—By B. H. Spencer.

David Haynes and Elizabeth Enyart, Apr. 10, 1846.—By Joseph Winfrey.

Henry Hase and Mrs. Tinny, Apr. 25, 1846.—By John W. Shively.

Isaac A. Lauck and Susan Farr, Feb. 10, 1846.—By James M. Walden.

Bartin Arnold and Elizabeth Harriett Cunningham, Feb. 26, 1846.—By Thos. Arnold.

Joel Turner and Cinthia Johnson, Feb. 18, 1846.—By Samuel Turner.

Andrew J. Ellis and Margaret Merrill, May 17, 1846.—By Henry Renock.

Coleman Hill and Nancy Nuson, Sept. 7, 1845.—By Joseph Riffe.

Jesse Franklin and Sarah Ann Guilete, May 19, 1846.—By Johny Porter.

Daniel Sharp and Nancy Kasky, July 13, 1846.—By Reece Paynter.

Jesse Anderson and Martha Cook, July 16, 1846.—By John P. Harris.

Thomas Hardwick and Elizabeth Mabery, July 16, 1846.—By John P. Harris.

Sidney C. Farr and Cintha Ann Allen, May 16, 1846.—By John Cooly.

James Night and Susanah Young, June 18, 1846.—By George Craig.

William Reed and Nancy White, June 23, 1846.—By George Craig.

Harmond Lee Booth and Martha Cooly, June 4, 1846.—Samuel Turner.

William New and Melinda Toberman, July 6, 1846.—Henry Renock.

John Mogg and Emaline Brown, May 28, 1846.—By Christopher P. Caton.

Asa M. Brooks and Lucy Hudson, Sept. 20, 1846.—By Abbot Hancock.

Wm. R. Allen and Martha Ann Tull, Sept. 24, 1846.—By T. N. Gaines.

J. M. Hardwick and Lucinda Mason, Sept. 3, 1846.—By James M. Goodson.

John S. Farr and Nancy Hurlock, Oct. 14, 1846.—By Thomas Hardwick.

Flemmings Adison and Jane Morris, Oct. 14, 1846.—By John W. Shively.

William H. Isem and Lucy Appleberg, Oct. 1, 1846.—By Joel Appleberg.

Green Gentry and Elvina Stanley, Aug. 2, 1846.—By James M. Walden.

Richard Bowers and Louisa Thomas, Oct. 29, 1846.—By James E. Drake.

Robert Gentry and Serilda Ashby, Aug. 26, 1846.—By E. W. Smith.

Daniel Ranson and Amy Owens, Aug. 30, 1846.—By E. W. Smith.

Dorsay Miles and Martha Jane McKenny, Nov. 22, 1846.—By W. T. Ellington.

James H. Frazell and Nancy J. Sparks, Oct. 15, 1846.—By C. B. Wilcox.

Henry Winfrey and Matilda McCann, Dec. 24, 1846.—By Joseph Winfrey.

John Staunton and Louisa Brown, Jan. 2, 1847—By Christopher P. Caton.

William Price and Elizabeth Prather, Oct. 25, 1846.—By S. S. Edgar.

James Smith and Mary Ann Havens, Feb. 14, 1847.—By Reece Paynter.

Lewis E. Scott and Jemima Gentry, Feb. 23, 1847.—By William Smart.

Jacob Maggard and Lucy Williams, Mar. 7, 1847.—By Reece Paynter.

Burton Godsey and Sarah Heartless, Mar. 3, 1847.—By Abbot Hancock.

Noah Gilreath and Nancy Suttles, Feb. 7, 1847.—Abbot Hancock.

Emanuel Flenner and Sarah Jane Simons, Feb. 5, 1847. By John Daugherty.

Jonathan S. Knox and Emaline Frazzier, Jan. 3, 1847.—By C. B. Wilcox.

John Mabberry and Tilpha Newson, Dec. 13, 1846.—By Phillip Jackson.

Thomas Standley and Sarah Harper, Mar. 14, 1847.—By James M. Goodson.

John Maggard and Susan Trussel, Mar. 2, 1847.—By James M. Goodson.

Thomas I. Bricken and Martha C. Winfrey, Feb. 21, 1847.—By Thos. Hardwick.

James W. Bailey and Elizabeth Tull, Dec. 29, 1846.—By T. N. Gaines.

John I. Martin and Amanda B. Smith, Jan. 7, 1847.—By C. B. Wilcox.

James H. Taney and Lydia Ann Harvey, Mar. 20, 1847.—By Christopher P. Caton.

Jefferson Phillips and Nancy Lathom, July 21, 1847.—By Henry Winfrey.

Ellis Gennings and Nancy Heartless, Apr. 24, 1847.—By Joseph Winfrey.

William Smart and Elizabeth Temperance, May 15, 1847.—By Jas. M. Goodson.

Samuel Henthorn and Laney Crouch, Mar. 21, 1847.—By James M. Walden.

John Epperson and Sarah Flewors, July 7, 1847.—By Reece Paynter.

John Campbell and Elizabeth Godsey, June 8, 1847.—By Severn Bristoe.

Daniel Sharp and Lochy Squires, July 11, 1847.—By James M. Walden.

James C. Miller, and Mary Ann Sampkins, July 25, 1847.—By T. N. Gaines.

John Gambel and Jane Lucas, Aug. 1, 1847.—By James M. Walden.

Vansant Britton and Louisa Benson, July 10, 1847.—By John Daugherty.

Charles Rogers and Sarah Smith, Aug. 19, 1847.—By John Daugherty.

W. I. Polland and Mary Oliver, Oct. 7, 1847.—By T. N. Gaines.

Benjamin Bowman and Permelia Higgins, Nov. 7, 1847.—James B. Calloway.

Richard G. Adkins and Lyctia V. Harden, Nov. 20, 1847.—By David Enyart.

Samuel S. Miller and Martha Young, Sept. 30, 1847.—By Abbot Hancock.

George Davis and Elizabeth Hall, July 1, 1847.—By Abbot Hancock.

John Bunch and Patcy Cooly, Dec. 2, 1847.—By Joseph Riffe.

Liman McNall and Polly Harden, Aug. 27, 1847.—By Thomas Hardwick.

Wiley Clark and Angetine Burrow, Jan. 16, 1848.—By Abbot Hancock.

Nevil Artaburn and Mickey Gentry, Nov. 22, 1847.—By David Enyart.

Walter Squires and Frances Hancock, Jan. 16, 1848.—By John Daugherty.

Flanders Calloway and Mary Ann Banks, Nov. 18, 1847.—By James M. Walden.

Elias Hubbard and Hulda Jane Morgan, Jan. 20, 1848.—By James M. Walden.

Elmore W. Squires and Louisa Smith, Mar. 1, 1848.—By B. D. Lucas.

Jonathan Zooke and Margaret Ellen Harris, Mar. 20, 1848.—By Marcus Stevenson.

Samuel Simpson and Nancy Manning, Mar. 16, 1848.—By John Daugherty.

William Mears and Mary Morris, Feb. 3, 1848.—By John Daugherty.

Washington Zuck and Abigail Woolsey, Mar. 26, 1848.—By James Craig.

Martin Wheat and Ann Daniels, Mar. 1, 1848.—By C. P. Caton.

Thacker M. Lucas and Mary Catharine Banks, Apr. 20, 1848.—By John Y. Porter.

Abner G. Squires and Sarah Winfrey, Apr. 16, 1848.—By Kemp Scott.

Burvadus C. Woods and Nancy Calloway, May 18, 1848.—By Abbot Hancock.

Daniel Peyton and Louisa Jane Farr, June 1, 1848.—By Thomas Hardwick.

Mark Hallsey and Eliza Parr, June 1, 1848.—By Thomas Hardwick.

Jno. M. Howell and Elizabeth Herndon, June 1, 1848.—By Wm. S. Sigon.

Samuel Brock and Nancy Vint, May 16, 1848.—By James M. Goodson.

Henry Knipskiett and Elizabeth Stem, June 18, 1848. By James M. Goodson.

James Ezra and Sarah Rouse, July 6, 1848.—By David H. Dewey.

Ablasom Wolf and Ann Tussy, July 6, 1848.—By James M. Goodson.

Nathan S. Cooley and Polly Cary, June 4, 1848.—By Joseph Riffe.

James Carpenter and Matilda Landon, Apr. 3, 1848.—By Joel Appleberry.

Mathew Jones and Mary Elder, July 14, 1848.—By Joel Appleberry.

Robert G. Martin and Katharine E. H. Tull, July 25, 1848.—B. Anderson.

Thomas Sparks, Martha Morris, Apr. 13, 1848.—By John Dorherty.

Isaac F. Ball and Aelia Simpson, June 4, 1848.—By James M. Walden.

Foster Rhodes and Nancy Mathias, June 8, 1848.—By John W. Smith.

George W. Baker and Adelia A. McBrier, Aug. 28, 1848.—By B. Anderson.

Thomas Wilson and Rachael Tilery, Aug. 10, 1848.—By Isaac A. Lauck.

Kenion Newson and Sarah Barbee, Aug. 1, 1848.—By James S. Ashby.

Anthony Arnold and Martha Cunningham, Sept. 11, 1848.—By R. Paynter.

John B. Calvert and June Ann Scott, Aug. 24, 1848.—By James M. Goodson.

Edmund Thomas and Elizabeth Staton, Sept. 20, 1848. —By James E. Drake.

John Cole and Jane Craig, Oct. 3, 1848.—By James Baird Calloway.

Cornelius N. Blauvelt and Susan Hunter, Aug. 15, 1848.—By Abbot Hancock.

Zepeniah Reed and Mary Adkins, Nov. 27, 1848.—By P. V. Darr.

John N. Braden and Sarah Ann Minnis, Nov. 7, 1848.—By R. R. Dunlap.

Warren Minnis and Sarah Ann Campbell, Nov. 3, 1848.—By R. R. Dunlap.

William Millsaps and Martha Jane Coop, Nov. 29, 1848.—By Abbot Hancock.

George W. Morris and Rebecca Hill, Sept. 21, 1848.—By John W. Smith.

Thomas Tetham and Centhia Philips, Aug. 28, 1848.—By Henry Winfrey.

Dewey Elder and Mary Tearaunt, Nov. 7, 1848.—Joel Appleberry.

Andrew Jackson Thompson and Sarah Parmelia Parmer, Sept. 14, 1848.—By John Daugherty.

Charles Winfrey and Savina Hall, Oct. 5, 1848.—By John Daugherty.

Jonathan Miles and Caroline Reed, Sept. 19, 1848.—By John Daugherty.

Jeremiah Smith and Nancy Cline, Dec. 20, 1848.—By John Daugherty.

Peter Stemn and Elizabeth Norman, Nov. 16, 1848.—By James M. Goodson.

Thomas Game and Frances Jane Farries, Jan. 13, 1849.—By Jas. M. Goodson.

William Beaty Jun and Nancy Jane Shirley, Jan. 11, 1849.—By Jas. M. Goodson.

Isaac Harmon and Orleany Wallace, Dec. 21, 1848.—By David H. Dewey.

John Tathan and Polly Ann Adkins, Dec. 31, 1848.—By David H. Dewey.

George C. Brown and Mary G. Hardin, Dec. 31, 1848.—By Kemp Scott.

Lewis Mears and Ailsey L. Dotz, Oct. 26, 1848.—By Kemp Scott.

Fleming J. Birch and Nancy Hardwick, Jan. 16, 1848.—By James E. Drake.

Philey Schook and Sarah Jane Woodward, Jan. 18, 1849.—James M. Goodson.

John F. Houston and Sarah Stafford, Nov. 31, 1848.—By Wm. C. Sigon.

Benjamin F. White and Sarah Ann Proper, Dec. 12, 1848.—By Wm. C. Sigon.

James Nite and Elizabeth Harrier. Jan. 9, 1848.—By P. Caton.

John C. Arterburn and Mary Adkins, Jan. 18, 1848.—By David Enyart.

Charles C. Hancock and Alpha Jane Sharp, Nov. 19, 1848.—By James L. Ashby.

Alexander Triplett and Ann Eliza Cothran, Jan. 19, 1849.—James L. Ashby.

Levi Fawks and Eliza Carr, Feb. 28, 1849.—By James E. Drake.

Oliver Perry Appleby and Mary Ann Brock, Feb. 7, 1849.—By James M. Goodson.

John Noland and Elizabeth F. Curtis, Feb. 20, 1849.—David H. Dewey.

Samuel Wheelbergar and Mary Gentry, Jan. 4, 1849.—By Simon W. Louch.

John Elder and Racheal Morris, Dec. 28, 1848.—By Joel Appleberry.

John Murphy and Ann E. Hensley, Dec. 15, 1848.—By William G. Caples.

William Tomlenson and Sally Harmon, Jan. 5, 1849.—By P. B. Darr.

Saunders Brook and Herrietta Hancock, Jan. 2, 1849.—By Kemp Scott.

Green Short and Jane E. Bugg, Feb. 5, 1849.—David H. Dewey.

Fleming Courts and Elizabeth Winfrey, Mar. 1, 1894.—By James E. Drake.

William Taylor and Margaret Hopkins, Jan. 14, 1849.—By Alfred Stevenson.

Jackson Phillips and Lucy Harmon, Mar. 10, 1849.—By F. A. Redwine.

Daniel Hoover and Elizabeth Rankin, Apr. 24, 1849.—By R. R. Danlap.

George W. Harlow and Racheal E. Charlton, Mar. 22, 1849.—By Samuel Grove.

Walker Trussell and Mary Frances Settles, May 10, 1849.—By Abbot Hancock.

William P. Dulary and Celia Ann Colaway, July 6, 1849.—Abbot Hancock.

Samuel Elliot and Sarah Francis Williams, June 16, 1849.—By Jas. M. Goodson.

Tilford Busby and Sally A. Hardwick, May 3, 1849.—By James E. Drake.

John Hill and Polly Cary, June 25, 1849.—By James E. Drake.

John Wiswell and Julian Van Rensatea, Apr. 3, 1849.—By Alfred Stevensen.

Repps Bedford Hudson and Catharine Orear, June 5, 1848.—By R. R. Dunlap.

William M. Chapman and Catharine Higgins, Apr. 12, 1849.—By Kemp Scott.

Daniel N. Hill and Sarah Broyles, June 3, 1849.—By Kemp Scott.

James Craig and Hannah Boyd, Mar. 6, 1849.—By C. P. Caton.

Thomas Merideth and Mary Ann Baker, June 3, 1849.—By James M. Goodson.

Jeffory D. Staton and Lucy I. Velette, May 2, 1849.—By Philip Jackson.

John Hammom and Mary Evella Halsey, May 10, 1849.—By Philip Jackson.

Elza Hardwick and Charity Bailey, Aug. 23, 1849.—By James E. Drake.

Jeremiah Francis and Rachael Marphew, July 1, 1849.—By Alfred Stevensen.

John Kenton and Hester Kilgon, July 4, 1849.—By Alfred Stevensen.

Churchill Davis and Edny Norman, Sept. 2, 1849.—By M. Goodson.

William Standley and Martha Ann Kennedy, Sept. 17, 1849.—By Seven Briston.

John Riffe and Margaret Damron, Sept. 30, 1849.—By William Smart.

Charles Wilcox and Catharine J. Bone, Oct. 21, 1849.—By Alfred S. Cooper.

Alexander Shell and Elizabeth Snowden, Oct. 20, 1849.—By James M. Goodson.

James M. Farris and Caroline Trotter, Nov. 15, 1849.—By James M. Goodson.

Edmund Thomas and Nancy Staton, Oct. 28, 1849.—By James E. Drake.

Thomas W. Drake and Sally Thomas, Nov. 7, 1849.—By James E. Drake.

William C. Fauks and Lucinda Caroline Thomas, Aug. 16, 1849.—By John W. Smith.

F. B. Atwood and Louisa Barnett, Sept. 20, 1849.—By William C. Sigon.

Lewis B. Ely and Martha Herndon, Nov. 29, 1849.—By William C. Sigon.

Miles Appleberry and Mahaly Powers, Nov. 22, 1849.—By Aaron Baker.

William Z. Darr and Cynthia C. Plemmons, Nov. 16, 1849.—By Kemp Scott.

Marcus Stevenson and Mary Ann Miller, Jan. 1, 1850.—By H. Brown.

James G. Plemmons and Euphamy Hall, Dec. 4, 1849.—By William Henson.

John House and Malinda Coleman, Jan. 3, 1850.—Josiah Goodson.

John Deitrick and Catharine Stamm, Jan. 20, 1850.—By James M. Goodson.

James Casky and Dicy Ann Standley, Nov. 20, 1849.—By James M. Goodson.

Sampson C. Casky and Elizabeth Branden, Nov. 22, 1849.—By James M. Goodson.

James M. Minnis and Malinda New, Dec. 11, 1849.—By James M. Goodson.

William Knox and Sarah Ann Haines, Jan. 6, 1850.—By James M. Goodson.

John M. McCaslin and Sarah Flenner, Dec. 9, 1849.—By Isaac A. Sauck.

Henry Havins and Elizabeth Titus, Nov. 4, 1849.—By Philip Jackson.

John Coop and Nancy Wallace, Feb. 7, 1850.—By James E. Drake.

William Hudson and Hannah Yates, Feb. 28, 1850.—By Alfred Cooper.

John S. Winfrey and Sarah Ann Thomas, Mar. 14, 1849.—By Jas. E. Drake.

William Payne and Elizabeth J. Dulany, April 8, 1850.—By Elijah Jeffries.

William H. Jeffries and Eliza Jane Hubbard, Mar. 13, 1850.—By Elijah Jeffries.

James F. Reeves and Mary Jane Stevenson, Mar. 31, 1850.—By R. R. Dunlap.

Samuel Williams and Rebecca Flowers, Feb. 14, 1850.—By Simon M. Sauck.

Reuben Winfrey and Sarah Jones, Feb. 24, 1850.—By Simon M. Sauck.

James Cochran and Mary C. Mears, June 6, 1850.—By Kemp Scott.

John W. Staton and Elizabeth Cundiff, Nov. 15, 1849.—By Isaac A. Sauck.

William Smart and Mary Jane Scott, Aug. 5, 1850.—By William Smart.

John B. Sea and Mary Ann Henderson, Apr. 11, 1850.—By Alfred Stevenson.

William Zuck and Malinda Sea, June 30, 1850.—Isaac A. Sauck.

Thomas J. Atkinson and Polly Ann Hardwick, Aug. 28, 1850.—By James E. Drake.

Samuel Smith and Melinda Clark, June 6, 1850.—By Philip Jackson.

William James Smith and Manerva Smith, Sept. 8, 1850.—By P. B. Darr.

John Burkhart and Ann Winford Goodwin, Oct. 21, 1850.—By David H. Dewey.

Nelson McRunnells and Martha Brinegar, July 21, 1850.—By C. P. Caton.

Mark Runion and Charity Roscon, Sept. 23, 1850.—By John W. Smith.

Wm. D. A. Griffith and Eliza Ann Ulry, Nov. 7, 1850.—By Isaac A. Sauck.

William Jackson Wooden and Nancy Short, Sept. 5, 1850.—By John W. Smith.

William Powers and Sarah Jane Shirley, Oct. 10, 1850.—By Aaron Baker.

William McDaniel and Nancy Jane Turner, Oct. 24, 1850.—By William Smart.

William Sugg and Elizabeth Smith, Jan. 9, 1851.—By A. B. Poindexter.

John Harvoid and Salinda Halsey, Nov. 24, 1850.—By P. B. Darr.

Bennett M. Hartgrove and Mary Catharine Winfrey, Feb. 6, 1841.—By David H. Dewey.

William Zuick and Mary Mills, Feb. 13, 1851.—By Isaac A. Sauck.

Benjamin LeMasters and Mary John Ely, Mar. 8, 1851.—By James M. Goodson.

Larkin Standley and Mary Mahany, Feb. 9, 1851.—By Marcus Stevenson.

John Casner and Louisa Stanton, Mar. 10, 1851.—By Wm. Rea.

Deel Seeton and Seeny Newsorns, Mar. 4, 1851.—By Alfred Cooper.

Haziel McKenly and Lucy Jane Jeffries, Jan. 29, 1851.—By Elijah Jeffries.

Joel S. Harper and Glaphin Kavenkapuch, Rush, Mar. 26, 1851.—By Jas. Goodson.

Joseph Street and Sarah Satlent, Apr. 15, 1851.—By Wm. Rea.

Isaac O. Herndon and Mary Brent Sterne, Feb. 18, 1851. —By Fletcher Riggs.

John Toberman and Hannah Jones, Oct., 1851.—By Fletcher Riggs.

Frederic Fait and Susanna Musen, Apr. 11, 1851.—By Josiah Goodson.

Gabriel B. Brents and Mary E. Trussell, Apr. 17, 1851. —By Jas. M. Goodson.

Charles Smith and Elizabeth Fisher, Apr. 14, 1851.—By R. A. Taylor.

Francis M. Appleby and Elvira Standley, May 11, 1851. —By R. A. Taylor.

John L. Moberly and Elizabeth J. Woolsey, May 29, 1851.—By C. P. Caton.

Zadock Yater and Elizabeth Shin, May 25, 1851.—By Alfred Cooper.

Quintius C. Atkinson and Louisa Ann Cooly, July 9, 1851.—By James E. Drake.

John W. Wells and ——— Petes, May 2, 1851.—By Fletcher Riggs.

Thomas W. Morris and Miriam E. Barnes, July 17, 1851.—By Fletcher Riggs.

William Dunkle and Jane Corbin, Sept. 29, 1851.—By Jas. M. Goodson.

Alfred M. Hay and Harriet E. McKinzee, Sept. 14, 1851.—By Fletcher Riggs.

David Blue and Sarah Burchett, Aug. 12, 1851.—By James Kenton.

John W. I. Sern and Sarah I. Street, Aug. 30, 1851.— By A. P. Poindexter.

Alfred Richardson and Melissa S. Ivine, Aug. 24, 1851.— By A. B. Poindexter.

Charles Berry and Louisa Appleberry, July 9, 1851.— By Jas. M. Goodson.

James P. Haines and Susan T. Daugherty, July 31, 1851. —By Jas. M. Goodson.

Irving P. Long and Rebecca Teavantt, Apr. 15, 1851.— By Samuel Grove.

John Teavantt and Sarah Jane Davis, July 27, 1851. —By Aaron Baker.

Montgomery Johnson and Latilda Wallis, July 20, 1851.—By William Smart.

William Hudson and Ann Young, Oct. 6, 1851.—By C. P. Caton.

Lazarus Underwood and Cindrilla Parkenson, July 28, 1851.—By John B. Winfrey.

Archilles Riffe and Caroline Glaze, Sept. 14, 1851.—By R. Paynter.

Johathan H. Walker and Tabitha Isom, Oct. 10, 1851.— By A. B. Poindexter.

David K. Scott and Elizabeth Doty, Oct. 9, 1851.—By Jas. M. Goodson.

Thomas Cook and Mary Ann McClary, Aug. 21, 1851.— By L. H. Ballew.

William N. Brogg and Menerve Emerson, Sept. 27, 1851.—By L. H. Ballew.

John Abuns and Rebecca Collins, Oct. 5, 1851.—By Reuben A. Taylor.

James F. Battons and Nancy Brown, Sept. 25, 1851.— By James E. Drake.

Daniel H. Cary and Sarah Jane Dewey, Oct. 9, 1851.— By James E. Drake.

John Broils and Rhoda Hill, Sept. 11, 1851.—By Kemp Scott.

Jefferson L. Harry and Sarah Hatfield, Nov. 23, 1851.— By Joseph Devlin.

Joshan S. Crouch and Mary E. Haines, Nov. 27, 1851.— By James M. Goodson.

William H. Trotter and Mary Jane Hill, Dec. 2, 1851.—By James M. Goodson.

Reuben Park Williams and Liddy Catharine Whitworth, Nov. 19, 1851.—Kemp Scott.

John A. Pile and Elizabeth Zeater, Jan. 4, 1852.—By Josiah Goodson.

Thomas Rhodes and Polly Mathews, Dec. 9, 1851.— By Reuben A. Taylor.

William Cunningham and Susan A. Hendricks, Nov. 25, 1851.—By James E. Drake.

Williams W. Bottoms and Elizabeth Brown, Dec. 3, 1851.—By James E. Drake.

Thomas Cunningham and Elizabeth Bottoms, Dec. 11, 1851.—By James E. Drake.

James E. Drake and Nancy Cary Goodson, Dec. 23, 1851. —By Wm. C. Atkinson.

Josiah Hudson and Mary E. Green, Feb. 3, 1852.—By James Devlin.

David B. Hudson and Lucy R. Hudson, Feb. 3, 1852.— By James Devlin.

Samuel Cole and Agnes Pulliam, Oct. 8, 1852.—By Fletcher Riggs.

Craig F. Robberson and Margaret A. Stovall, Feb. 23, 1852.—By James E. Drake.

William D. Cox and Mary Jane Thomas, Mar. 2, 1852.— By James E. Drake.

John Miller and Martha Jane Sandusky, Jan. 18, 1852. —By John W. Smith.

Littleton Tull and Ruth S. Clinkscales, Feb. 24, 1852.— By Jas. Devlin.

Francis Shirley and Miriam Smith, Feb. 26, 1852.— By Josiah Goodson.

Harmon L. Booth and Nancy Anderson, Jan. 13, 1852.— By Joseph Winfrey.

A. Sparks and Mary Elizabeth Rolston, Feb. 19, 1852.— By R. S. Humphries.

John W. Waddell and Bettie R. Austin, Mar. 9, 1852.— By D. L. Rupell.

Bennet Banning and Telitha Latham, Feb. 19, 1852.— By Logan H. Ballew.

Willis Powell and Lucretia King, Apr. 7, 1852.—By P. B. Darr.

Jabez Calvert and Nancy Ann Mitchell, Apr. 22, 1852. —By William Smart.

(Mrs. Robert W.) Mary G. Brown, Historian.
The Carrollton Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution. Carrollton, Missouri.

NOTES.

CHURCH MINUTES.

The State Historical Society of Missouri has always made special efforts to get the minutes of the various church organizations of the State, and it now has several thousand of them. Lately it had twenty-eight volumes bound, which contain 504 minutes of seven denominations and twenty-three organizations, and will bind the others as rapidly as it can get missing numbers. From the fact that so few persons preserve these publications they seem to be looked upon as of small value, and even the secretaries or clerks do not act as if they thought any one would ever want to bind them in volumes; so that of these twenty-three organizations only a single one had all of the minutes of the same size or nearly enough of the same size so that the volumes could be trimmed except on the top. Yet when these publications become old the general appreciation of them increases, and a late catalog of a leading book firm in London offers for sale a collection of eleven American Baptist Associations from 1770 to 1818 bound in eleven volumes for $87.00.

MISSOURI TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

The Society is making a special effort to obtain all books of travel and description that include Missouri, although it may be of only a few pages. It has a list of two hundred and fifty such books, and has in its library a large part of these, and is obtaining others from dealers in this country and also from Europe. On some of the latter it now has to pay an added war tax imposed by the countries now at war.

In the October number of the Review was printed an account of travels into Missouri by Edward Zimmermann, which was translated from manuscript into English

by Prof. Wm. G. Bek of the University of North Dakota, and by a mistake in print the time of the travels was given as five years later than it was. It should have been given as 1833 instead of 1838.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY COLLECTION.

The Minnesota Historical Society has been fortunate in getting a splendid collection of manuscript and publications, from the library of Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, of letters received by Mr. Donnelly during all his life in Minnesota, 1857 to 1900, and as member of Congress, 1863-1869. There were about 30,000. More than 2,200 pamphlets, of addresses, reports and publications relating to the state and national politics, were bound in 72 volumes. There were also 18 scrapbooks containing much Minnesota history from 1870 to 1896. The Society is to be congratulated on the public spirit disposition that caused this donation.

MISSOURI RIVER BOATS IN 1841.

"During this year, there were twenty-six steamboats engaged in the trade of the Missouri River, named and commanded as follows:

Shawnee	Clifford.
Smilie	Keiser.
Col. Woods	Knox.
Gen. Leavenworth	White.
Bowling Green	Roe.
Iatan	Eaton
Platte	Hughes.
Pre-Emption	Harris.
Thames	Dennis.
Omega	Weston.
Gen. Brady	Hart.
Trapper	Chouteau.
Oceana	Miller.

Roebuck	Elk.
Manhattan	Dohuman.
Little Red	Price.
Malta	Thockmorton.
Lehigh	Pierre.
Osage Valley	Young.
Gloster	Williams.
Amazon	McLean.
Mary Tompkins	Beer.
Glaucus	Field.
Huntsville	
Warsaw	

These boats made 312 arrivals and departures at Glasgow, during the year; and have been employed in delivering freight and passengers at the various landings and towns from the mouth to the head of navigation for steam.

The Iatan (regular packet) made, during the year, twenty-four regular weekly trips from St. Louis to Glasgow, besides several trips farther up.

During the present season, there will be two boats in this line, which will regularly leave St. Louis and Glasgow twice a week. The Emilie will also run as a packet upon this river.

The Missouri River, from having been for a long time considered as hardly navigable for keels, is now run upon, night and day, by some of the most splendid, yes, splendid —steamboats upon the western waters; and, although there were five boats engaged in running the trade in '36, there have been, for the last two or three years, from twenty-five to thirty transporting during the year '41, forty-six thousand tons of freight of various kinds, as near as can be ascertained by the size of the boats and their average freight up and down.

The eleven tobacco stemmeries and factories at and in the vicinity of Glasgow, furnish a vast amount of freight."

COLUMBIA PATRIOT.
March 19, 1842.

BOOK NOTICES.

The relationship between the library and the public school. Reprints of papers and addresses, with notes by **Arthur E. Bostwick, Ph. D.** The H. W. Wilson Company, White Plains and New York City, 1914. 331 pages.

The above is the first of a series of "Classics of American Librarianship," to be edited by Mr. Bostwick, librarian of the St. Louis Public Library. The various papers have been published in the Library Journal, the N. E. A. Proceedings, and other publications, and are here put in accessible shape. All librarians will find a mass of information connecting their work with the public schools.

Readings in Indiana History, compiled and edited by a committee of the History Section of the Indiana State Teachers' Association, Published by Indiana University, 1914. 470 pages with 10 maps and 29 illustrations. Price, 70 cents, cloth bound.

The State University has recently published, through its Extension Division, a volume entitled "Readings in Indiana History." As the name implies, the book is a compilation of extracts from original sources, such as autobiographical sketches, state papers, early works on Indiana History, reminiscences, personal narratives, and newspaper items and sketches. Interspersed with narratives of lively incidents are vivid descriptions of the new country, its swamps and thickets, reptiles and wild animals. Many of the incidents are related in the first person and are sprinkled with dialogue, so attractive to juvenile readers, and perhaps to their elders as well. The quaint dialect of the "poor lone woman body" who sheltered the circuit preachers and of the woman who warned Baynard R. Hall of the "most powerfulest road" has an interest for all Hoosiers.

Perhaps one of the most interesting features of the book is the description of travel and transportation in those days. The Pullman traveler of today, stopping at modern hotels,

can scarcely conceive of conditions as they existed less than a hundred years ago. Buffalo traces, plank and corduroy roads were the first routes. Some of the taverns beggar description. The health, civic ideals, schools, and religious life are depicted in interesting sketches. The pioneer physician bleeding his patients, the circuit judge sentencing a man to suffer thirty stripes for stealing horses, the schoolmaster who was "barred out" for his failure to "treat," the camp-meeting converts completely overcome by their religious fervor—all these have passed into history.

This book was compiled and edited by a committee from the History Section of the State Teachers' Association of which Mr. Oscar H. Williams, Assistant Professor and Critic Teacher in History in the University, was chairman.

The aim of the compilers was to prepare a book which would render available materials for the study of Indiana History in the schools of the state, in anticipation of the centennial celebration in 1916. The publication of this work has appropriately fallen to the Extension Division of Indiana University, the aim of which is "to bring the University to the people where the people cannot come to the University." In putting into the hands of the younger generation—and making available for their elders also—a narrative of the struggles of the forefathers against adverse conditions, their efforts to found a commonwealth where civic liberty and righteousness should prevail, the University has discharged a useful function.

NECROLOGY.

Joseph E. Baldwin was born in Indianapolis, and died in Topeka, Kansas, October 5, 1914, aged eighty-eight years. He was admitted to practice in Indiana in 1856, and came to Missouri before the Civil War. He was a member of the Senate in the Twenty-third General Assembly, 1864, from the twenty-third district. He held firmly to a belief that he would live to be a thousand years old.

Judge Elijah H. Norton, son of William F. Norton, a Pennsylvanian Quaker, was born in Russellville, Kentucky, November 21, 1821, came to Platte County, Missouri in 1845; was elected County Attorney in 1850; Circuit Judge in 1857; Member of Congress in 1860; member of the Missouri Constitutional Conventions of 1861 and 1875; and appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri in 1876 and elected in 1878. He became an Odd Fellow in 1844, and was the oldest one in the United States In 1882 William Jewell College conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws upon him. He died at his home in Platte City, July 7, 1914, at the ripe age of ninety-three years.

Professor James Love, son of Granville Love, was born September 30, 1820, at Manchester, Clay County, Kentucky. For a time after coming to Missouri he taught school at Fulton, and then went to the State University from which he graduated in 1853. In 1853 and for two years afterwards he taught in William Jewell College at Liberty, and then organized Clay Seminary for girls, and conducted it till after 1865, not missing a day during the Civil War. Professor Love was a candidate for Congress in 1888 against A. M. Dockery, and polled the largest Republican vote that had ever been cast for a Republican in the district. The State Historical Society received from him a large collection of old St. Louis and other newspapers, and for years had promised it books and pamphlets, which he wished to handle and select for it, but the infirmities of age prevented his doing this. He died at his home in Liberty, September 10, 1914.

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MISSOURI HISTORICAL REVIEW

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NATHANIEL PATTEN, PIONEER EDITOR.

It is recorded of American newspaper editors that in the Westward Movement they were always in the vanguard, setting up their presses and issuing their sheets before the forests had been cleared or the sod turned. Of such editors were John Bradford of the Kentucke Gazette, the first paper issued in Kentucky; William Maxwell of the Centinel of the Northwestern Territory, the first paper north of the Ohio; and Joseph Charless of the Missouri Gazette (the present St. Louis Republic), the first west of the Mississippi river. And of such also was Nathaniel Patten of the Missouri Intelligencer, first editor of a newspaper west of St. Louis or north of the Missouri river, Missouri's best example of the pioneer editor.

Nathaniel Patten was born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1793. (1) His family had been prominent in New England for several generations. His father, also named Nathaniel, had received a good education, and spent much time in cultivating the minds and morals of his five children, (2) of whom Nathaniel, Jr., was eldest. In 1808 the family moved west,

(1) The date of his baptism was September 9, 1793, as stated in a letter from Thomas W. Baldwin, compiler of the Patten geneology, (Boston, 1908.) A number of interesting details of the Patten family have kindly been furnished by Mr. Baldwin.

(2) Missouri Intelligencer, Oct. 9, 1821. Obituary of Mary B. Patten.

and in 1812 settled at Mount Sterling, Montgomery County, Kentucky, where in all probability young Patten had his first experience as an editor. (3) Then for some reason he left his father's family and joined the great caravan of Kentucky immigrants to the frontier of Missouri, arriving there in 1818. (4)

Only a short time before his arrival, the whole frontier region known as the Boon's Lick Country had been unorganized and unsurveyed, and with the exception of a few hardy pioneers, unsettled. In 1816, however, Howard county was formed, consisting of that portion of Missouri west of St. Louis and St. Charles counties, with an area of about 22,000 square miles, one-third as large as the present State of Missouri. In the same year, the town of Franklin was laid off on the bottom lands across the river from the present town of Boonville, and the next year was made the seat of government of this extensive county. In 1818 the land office for central Missouri was located at Franklin, and an immense migration to that region followed. Franklin quickly became the economic center of the Boon's Lick country, being rated second only to St. Louis among all the towns of Missouri Territory. (5) It had a population of about one thousand in 1819, and gave better promise for rapid growth than any other town west of St. Louis. (6) Many of its inhabitants belonged to the best families of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, and became prominent in the later history of the State. This high standard of its population made the town noted on the frontier for its hospitality, intelligence and enterprise. (7)

(3) In later years Patten was charged by a rival editor with having been an opponent of the War of 1812, and an advocate of the Hartford Convention; in reply, he branded the charges as false, and declared that he had always upheld the war "and as the editor of a newspaper during the last year or two of its continuance, gave it his decided support." Mo. Intel., Sept. 20, 1827.

(4) In an editorial in 1829, he writes of himself as residing "permanently in this county for the last twelve years." Mo. Intel., Oct. 2, 1829. This is the only indication as to his time of arrival.

(5) Mo. Intel., April 1, 1820.

(6) J. M. Peck's Memoirs, quoted in History of Howard County, p. 117.

(7) History of Howard County, p. 166.

It was to this thriving, vigorous community that Nathaniel Patten determined to contribute his part,—education by the use of printer's ink.

Patten formed a partnership with Benjamin Holliday, a Virginian, who had arrived in Franklin in February, 1819, (8) and together they issued the first number of The Missouri Intelligencer and Boon's Lick Advertiser, April 23, 1819. (9)

The paper consisted of four pages, each twelve by eighteen inches, five columns to a page. The contents of this first issue, interesting after the lapse of nearly a hundred years, must have held the absorbed attention of the readers of that day from the editorial announcements to the last advertise-

(8) History of Boone County, p. 135.

(9) This partnership continued until June 17, 1820, when notice of its dissolution was given, debtors and creditors to make settlement with Holliday who continued as publisher. From occasional later references however, it appears that Patten continued in actual charge of the typographical work through this and all subsequent changes. (For instance, in the issue of Sept. 4, 1821, a note in the editorial column ascribed a delay in the appearance of the paper to "the indisposition of Mr. Patten, who prints it." And in the issue of Aug. 24, 1826, Patten said editorially: "We established this press when the whole Boon's Lick country was literally a wilderness, and have conducted it ever since.") Holliday appeared as nominal publisher from June 17, 1820, to May 28, 1821, following which for two months neither publisher nor editor was named in the paper, although it was published regularly. From July 23 to August 28, 1821, John Payne, a young lawyer of Franklin, was publisher, following which a reorganization made Payne editor and Holliday publisher again. The death of Payne eleven days later left the position of editor unfilled as far as any notice in the paper shows. Holliday continued as publisher, however, until June 18, 1822, when he severed his connection with the paper, and four numbers appeared without any announcement of publisher or editor. In the issue of July 23, 1822, a long editorial over the names of Nathaniel Patten and John T. Cleveland announced that they had become joint proprietors of the Intelligencer and would continue its publication. (Cleveland was a teacher; in the issue of the Intelligencer of June 4, 1821, he had advertised a summer achool which he was about to start in Franklin, and years after his connection with the Intelligencer ceased he reappeared as an advertiser in its columns, in charge of Fayette Academy. - Mo. Intel., April 11, 1828.)

This partnership continued until April 17, 1824, when notice of its dissolution appeared, together with the announcement that the paper had come under the exclusive control of Patten. After the removal of the paper to Fayette, a notice appeared in the issue of June 28, 1827, that henceforth the editorial department of the paper would be conducted exclusively by John Wilson (a strong partisan of John Quincy Adams.) But he surrendered his editorial duties July 18, 1828, and thereafter, until the Intelligencer ceased publication in 1835, Patten was its editor, publisher, printer and proprietor.

A fairly complete file of the Intelligencer is in the possession of the State Historical Society of Missouri.

ment. Almost two columns were given to a list of unclaimed letters at Franklin, the only postoffice in the whole Boon's Lick country; four columns were devoted to Washington news and gossip; about five columns to general literature, such as Benjamin Franklin's caution to young printers; nearly five columns more to advertisements of one kind and another, legal and commercial; the rest of the space was given to editorial announcements, a contributed article, and two or three items of local news.

The future policy of the paper was announced in the following high sounding and somewhat stilted phraseology: "—Truth being the first principle of virtue,—and virtue being the only sure basis upon which any government can rest, it will be the first object of this paper to make truth, on all occasions, its polar star.

"One firm and steady course—unshackled by the influence of any party—will dictate the discharge of their editorial functions. Respect for public sentiment will always be held in estimation.

"As the tendency of our government is towards aristocracy, the enroachment of our rulers on the constitutional rights of the people, will never be viewed in silence. But, to maintain unalloyed the right of suffrage; the liberty of conscience in matters of religion; the liberty of the press, and the freedom of speech; and to keep separate and distinct ecclesiastical and civil concerns, will always be subjects enlisting the exertions of the editors.

"Public measures, and the public characters and acts of individuals in office will always be considered just subjects of investigation; but no private quarrels, or the aspersion of private characters, will find admission into the columns of the Intelligencer."

It was also one of Patten's ambitions to make the paper neat in its appearance, and typographical and grammatical errors seldom appeared. During the seventeen years of its existence, these policies and principles were admirably carried out by the editor. Few papers can boast any higher stand-

ards than those outlined in the first number of the Intelligencer, and steadfastly accepted as guiding principles in its later publication.

The paper was to be published weekly, its price per annum being three dollars if paid in advance, or four dollars at the end of the year, the former being preferable. Some years later, in order to lengthen the subscription list, the editor offered one free subscription to any one obtaining seven new subscribers. (10) He also advertised regularly in the autumn of the year that produce would be taken in payment for subscriptions, pork especially being desired, although wood, corn, flour and vegetables were welcomed. (11) But even with such special inducements, the subscription list never was large, perhaps a few hundred at the most. An editorial at the beginning of the fifth year declared that three hundred new subscriptions had been secured during the previous year, but that the total number of subscribers was still only four hundred. (12)

With a small circulation the advertising rates could not be high—one dollar for the first insertion consisting of not more than fifteen lines, and fifty cents for each subsequent appearance. Obviously the paper by itself was scarcely a paying proposition. As was customary therefore, the newspaper plant became also a job printing plant; hardly an issue failed to advertise "job printing neatly done at this office."

Even so Editor Patten found it difficult to keep the wolf from the door, perhaps chiefly because of the non-payment of subscriptions and bills for advertising and job printing. There was a constant appeal for the settlement of old debts, and the editor frequently was obliged to place his accounts in the hands of constables to collect "without suit." For this service he had to pay liberally. This method of collection was objectionable to many, and Patten writes regretfully of "the necessity which obliged him to adopt it—but he must have money to carry on his business and to support his family."

(10) Mo. Intel., June 2, 1832.
(11) Mo. Intel., Dec. 9, 1823; Oct. 28, 1825.
(12) Ibid., Aug. 5, 1823.

(13) The loss from bad debts must have amounted to hundreds of dollars in the course of a few years. Indeed the income was so precarious during the early history of the Intelligencer that the editors had to engage in various other forms of business to make sure of a living. In an early issue it was announced that Patten and Holliday were prepared to do a storage, commission and land agency business, (14) and a week later appeared the notice that they had received by steamboat [the first steamboat to ascend the Missouri river to Franklin] 150 barrels of excellent superfine flour which they would sell for less than the regular Franklin price. They also had for sale a few barrels of "excellent whiskey," as well as salt in wholesale or retail quantities. (15) Patten also seems to have been somewhat of a land speculator, offering for sale through the columns of his paper over fifteen hundred acres situated in Chariton and Randolph counties. (16) From time to time as long as the Intelligencer was published a rich variety of notices called attention to this same land, for which there seemed to be no market.

Finally, he had reason to expect a regular even though a small income by holding the position of postmaster, The office at Franklin, known at first in the government records as Howard Court House, was established February 8, 1817, Alexander Lucas being the first postmaster. He was succeeded by Patten September 7,1819. (17) That was before the day of postage stamps, and since small change also was scarce it was customary for postmasters on their own responsibility to give credit for postage. Patten followed this unbusiness-like custom until he found upwards of two hundred

(13) Ibid., Sept. 20, 1827. See also Jan. 18, 1826 and May 12, 1826.
(14) Ibid., May 28, 1819.
(15) Ibid., June 4, 1819.
(16) Ibid., March 13, 1829.
(17) Postoffice Department Records, Washington, D. C. (From information furnished by the First Assistant Postmaster General.) In the History of Howard county, p. 171, it is stated that "Augustus Stores" [Storrs] was the first postmaster at Franklin, and that April 20, 1821, was the date of the establishment of the office. This is manifestly incorrect. The government records do not show any actual change of name of the office, the change in the records being simply to correspond to the common name given to the office in the vicinity of Franklin.

dollars due to him in very small sums, the most of which probably never were paid. In November, 1820, the office was robbed of $800; Patten as postmaster was held responsible for the stolen money, and though he later petitioned Congress over and over for relief his petition never was granted. (18) This loss was a hard blow financially, and together with the manner of his removal from office embittered his experience as postmaster. The only reason given for his removal was the charge that he had violated a department regulation which required postmasters to notify newspaper publishers of the death or removal of any of their subscribers. In this case Gales and Seaton of the National Intelligencer made the charge, which Patten denied. (19)

The financial burden was not the only one the proprietor of the Missouri Intelligencer had to bear. There were other disheartening difficulties. The irregularity of the mail kept him in a constant state of suspense; in 1819 it was scheduled to be received once in two weeks, on horseback, but occasionally a month went by without news from the outside world. (20) In 1824, the carrier was under contract to deliver the St. Louis mail in three days—he seldom did it in less than seven. (21) On one occasion, apologizing for only a half sheet, Patten said: "We do not know that our readers would be much benefitted, the present week, had we issued a full sheet, as we have no news." (22) Sometimes the shipments of paper or ink were weeks overdue, and their failure to arrive made it almost impossible to issue the full-sized sheet. Good

(18) A complete history of the affair, with much sidelight material on frontier conditions and on Patten himself, is given in various Senate and House documents as a result of the petitions. See particularly House Report 59, 21st Cong., 1st Ses. From these Reports it appears that Patten was very small, very deaf, in ill health, and poor. Notwithstanding, there were numerous statements from some of the most prominent citizens of Missouri as to his integrity of character, honor, probity, and careful attention to business. Among those who bore witness for him were General Thomas A. Smith, Receiver of Public Money, Charles Carroll, Register of the Land Office, Duff Green, and Senator Thomas H. Benton.

(19) Mo. Intel., April 23, 1821.

(20) Ibid., Dec. 5, 1835.

(21) Ibid., Dec. 25, 1824.

(22) Ibid., Jan. 15, 1831.

workmen were hard to secure and were usually addicted to intemperance, occasionally leaving the editor with no help at all. (23) Patten also had an annoying experience with one of his partners, Cleveland, into whose hands fell the business of collecting the firm's debts when their partnership was dissolved. To do this, he took disagreeably coercive measures, presumably with the chief object of hurting the Intelligencer's subscription list. Patten thereupon ran a notice in the paper to the effect that persons wishing to discontinue as subscribers must send him the order, as he would pay no attention to orders received through Cleveland. (24)

In addition to all these annoyances and difficulties in the publication of the paper, Patten had some personal griefs while residing at Franklin. When he came from Kentucky to Missouri, his father's family had remained at Mount Sterling. In 1820 the father died, leaving the mother and two sisters alone. (25) They soon left Mount Sterling to join the son and brother in Franklin, but had lived in their new home less than a year when the younger of the sisters was taken sick of "the prevailing fever," presumably typhoid, and died a few days later. (26) Patten himself was almost at the point of death at the same time, and during his whole residence at Franklin suffered from what he considered its poor climate. Writing of this afterwards, he said he was "almost annually brought to the gates of death." (27)

By 1826 it was apparent that the earlier prophecies of Franklin's future greatness would not be fulfilled; Howard county had been reduced almost to its present size, and Fayette instead of Franklin made the county seat. Boonville, across the river, was drawing trade from Franklin. Worst of all, the river had changed its current and was swiftly eating away the ground upon which Franklin stood. Under these

(23) Ibid., Feb. 12, 1831.
(24) Mo. Intel., May 15, 1824.
(25) One sister had died in infancy, and another had married and was living in Indiana. Nothing is known of the later life of his mother or of the fourth sister.
(26) Mo. Intel., October 9, 1821.
(27) Ibid., Sept. 25, 1829.

conditions, and with the desire to enjoy better health, Patten determined in June, 1826, to remove the Intelligencer to Fayette. (28) During the seven years of its publication in Franklin, he had constantly kept in mind the fine principles outlined in the first issue, and had continued to put forth the paper regularly in the face of delicate health, annoyances, and difficulties almost unknown to his brother printers in other parts of the Union.

At Fayette, where the Intelligencer was published for nearly four years, Patten enjoyed in some respects more prosperity and happiness than had been his lot at Franklin. At the time of his removal he was nearly thirty-four years old, and still a bachelor. But shortly afterwards he met Miss Matilda Gaither whom he married in the summer, presumably, of 1827. (29) He was too reticent when it came to his personal affairs to even mention the marriage in his paper. The bride was a cultured, educated lady, originally from Maryland, a favored guest at the White House during Madison's presidency, and must have exerted a powerful influence upon her husband.

It was at Fayette, however, that Patten experienced for the first time the rivalry of another newspaper, rivalry of a most sordid and bitter nature. This rival, The Western Monitor, appeared in mid-summer, 1827. The new paper was evidently established because of dissatisfaction with the political course of the Intelligencer. Previously the Intelligencer had been non-partisan in the sense that its editorials had not favored any particular candidate, while its colums had been open to contributions from all sides. (30) In the issue of June 29, 1826, Patten said that his course in regard to the next presidential election was undetermined, but in the issue of May 3, 1827, he came out in favor of John Quincy Adams, his editorials through the previous months showing that he had gradually come to that conclusion. The Jackson adherents thereupon decided to establish a rival paper, with

(28) Ibid., June 16, 1826.

(29) The date is approximately established by a notice in the Intelligencer of Jan. 8, 1830.

(30) Mo. Intel., Aug. 5, 1823.

James H. Birch from the St. Louis Enquirer as its editor. Before doing this, they proposed to Patten that the new paper should unite with his and be published upon "Jacksonian Principles." Patten gave "an unhesitating refusal" (to use his own words) defending himself afterwards by declaring that he did not "feel disposed to abandon a good and just cause, for the support of a bad one." (31) Moreover, he did not like Birch and would have no connection with him of any sort. (32)

After the establishment of the Monitor, the two papers began a bitter quarrel which lasted, with short intermissions, during the rest of Patten's residence at Fayette. As there is no known file of the Monitor in existence at the present time, we have only Patten's side of the quarrel; and judging from his editorials, Birch was doing everything possible to destroy the Intelligencer and drive him away. On one occasion Birch went to the postoffice and counting the papers Patten had deposited there to be forwarded by mail, used the information to belittle the latter. Birch reported the Intelligencer on the verge of failure and Patten on the point of moving to Indiana. "We never expressed such an intention in our life," exclaimed Patten; "it is true our residence here may not be permanent, for the reason that, for several years (in consequence of the great personal labor which has constantly devolved on us—our continued ill state of health, and a wish to be aloof from the quarrels and contentions of party) we have been willing to dispose of our establishment; and would still do so if a suitable offer were made. As to its being discontinued, there is not the remotest possibility of it." (33)

According to Patten, Birch went to the extreme of waylaying and assaulting him. "It is this dark, insidious, assassin-like conduct that we have had to contend against, and which has excited our horror and indignation." (34)

(31) Ibid., March 14, 1828.
(32) Ibid., March 28, 1828.
(33) Ibid., June 27, 1828.
(34) Ibid., Birch had a reputation over the State as being among "the most reckless and abusive" of editors. See Mo. Argus, April 14, 1837.

Writing later of his life at Fayette, Patten called it unspeakable misery, to endure which again no earthly consideration could tempt him. (35)

After the election of 1828 the bitterness between the two papers seems to have abated somewhat, and by the summer of 1829 Patten could write: "Altho' the billows have dashed around us, threatening to overwhelm us, yet, through the interposition of Providence, aided by the support and kindness of personal and political friends, together with our own unwearied personal industry and economy, we have emerged from the waves. The sun of prosperity has dissipated the impending clouds, and now shines upon us, inviting to renewed exertion." (36)

It was about this time that Birch sought again to form a business connection with Patten, a proposition which the latter repelled. He would have nothing to do with Birch, but his refusal seemed to stir up the animosity more fiercely than ever, and the last months of 1829 were among the most bitter of Patten's life. It was in the midst of his professional trouble that his wife's health failed, and after a lingering illness of three months she died December 27, 1829. (37)

Nearly a year before this bereavement, Patten had received pressing invitations from a neighboring county (Boone presumably), accompanied by assurances that his subscription list would be three times as long, to transfer his business there. (38) He had evidently seriously considered making the change, for he tried to sell his real estate in Fayette. (39) This he was unable to do even at less than cost. Following the death of his wife, however, he determined to stop the publication of the Intelligencer at Fayette, and then to resume it after a time in Columbia, the seat of Boone county. In the issue of February 26, 1830, notice of

(35) Mo. Intel., Dec. 5, 1835.
(36) Ibid., July 17, 1829.
(37) Ibid., Jan. 1, 1830. In an editorial of Oct. 30, 1829, Patten speaks of illness in the family, causing all of his editorial writing to be done after the hour of midnight.
(38) Ibid., Jan. 23, 1829.
(39) Ibid., Jan. 2, 1829.

this intended suspension appeared, the reasons therefor being the editor's impaired health, domestic affliction, and the desire personally to collect debts due to him in the surrounding country. The last numer of the paper at Fayette appeared April 9, 1830.

At the time Patten intended to take a long rest, but his enemies spread false reports as to the cause of suspension, to refute which he resumed publication at Columbia May 4, 1830. Undoubtedly his chief reason for removing from Fayette was to get away from the "demon of contention" with the rival paper. He was not of a combative nature and never courted disputes even of a friendly character. Moreover, he never was completely satisfied to make his paper an exponent of any party; in fact he represented a new spirit in newspaper journalism, the spirit of independence in politics. "We have labored hard, very hard," he wrote later, "that we might at all times pursue an independent course, and speak our thoughts without 'fear, favor or affection.'" (40) And he let it be distinctly understood in his first issue at Columbia that he wished to conduct a paper impartially, though he would permit discussion on both sides of questions "if conducted with candor and moderation." (41)

Columbia at that time had a population of about six hundred (42) and appeared to be growing rapidly, and its citizens had confidence in its future. Patten's six years there formed the most contented, prosperous and influential period of his life. Among Missouri editors he was the dean in point of service, and at Columbia he quickly improved the reputation already made for himself and his paper; and though the abuse from the Western Monitor continued it was like the rumbling of a receding storm. On February 27, 1831, he married for his second wife Mrs. Eliza Holman, widow of Dr. John Holman. (43) As in the case of his first

(40) Ibid., Oct. 3, 1835.
(41) Ibid., May 4, 1830.
(42) History of Boone Co., p. 802.
(43) Ibid., p. 138. The only known child of this marriage was Nathaniel Patten, Jr., date of birth unknown.

marriage, no notice of this appeared in the Intelligencer. At the end of his first year in Columbia, in an appeal for increased support in the way of more subscribers, his contentment with his new residence was shown as follows: "It is the wish of the Editor that his residence here should be permanent. It has thus far been rendered pleasant and agreeable—the hand of friendship and good will has been extended to him by the inhabitants generally—if he has a personal enemy in Boone he does not know it. Certain he is, that none other than the kindest feelings towards every individual, has a place in his breast. He therefore hopes it will be made his interest to remain here." (44)

In 1832 some of Patten's friends proposed an increase in the size of the paper, but he deemed it unwise, pointing out that he was already giving more reading matter than any other paper in the State, having usually sixteen solid columns, and only four of advertisements. (45)

In politics, the Intelligencer, during the time of its publication in Columbia, was inclined to oppose the Jacksonians, but it was never subsidized by the Whigs. "We have never," wrote Patten, "at any period, or under any circumstances, levied contributions upon our political friends." (46) He usually thought out political problems for himself, "unshackled by the influence of any party," and frequently lost friends and patrons, even among distinguished politicians, because he could not agree with them. (47) He severely denounced the "demoralizing and slavish" practice of the treating of voters by candidates, little caring whether the denunciation hit Whig or Democrat; in fact, the custom seemed so pernicious that he favored the adoption of an amendment to the state constitution, making officials take oath that they furnished no voter with meat or drink during the canvass." (48)

(44) Mo. Intel., April 16, 1831.
(45) Ibid., Dec. 22, 1832.
(46) Ibid., Dec. 22, 1832.
(47) Ibid., Dec. 5, 1835.
(48) Ibid., Oct. 18, 1834.

Patten's unusual and keen appreciation of the interrelations of government and politics frequently proved itself. Upon one occasion a long editorial discussed the relations of the people to the legislature and to the constitution. (49) Again, to take the place of the discredited caucus, he suggested a method of making nominations for local offices: "Let the people of each township choose from amongst themselves, one or more discreet persons, who shall meet those chosen in the other townships, at the center of the county, who shall nominate as many candidates as shall be necessary, regarding only their qualifications." (50) At another time he gave his views as to the relation of the State government to banks and currency, one of the great problems of the day. (51) As to slavery, he held the opinion prevailing in Missouri. He strongly opposed abolitionism, and although a New Englander by birth himself owned slaves. (52) On the subject of nullification he was outspoken, refusing to print a contributed article advocating it and upholding South Carolina. "We cannot consent," he wrote, "that this press shall be made a vehicle for disseminating a doctrine which aims so deadly a blow at the Union of the states—we cannot reconcile it to our feelings—to that ardent attachment which we have felt for our beloved country, to countenance, directly or indirectly, the pernicious principles, advocated in this communication." (53)

On the subject of taxation for public education, Patten took a progressive stand, one which apparently was not approved by his readers. In the August election of 1835 an amendment providing a school tax was badly defeated, and Patten writes that although the county was almost unanimously against the measure he voted for it, "being willing to encourage any project having for its end, the promotion of education." (54) The finer, more cultured side of Patten's

(49) Ibid., July 20, 1826.
(50) Ibid., Jan. 25, 1827.
(51) Ibid., Feb. 2, 1835.
(52) Ibid., Sept. 24, 1819. Nov. 13, 1824.
(53) Ibid., Feb. 23, 1833.
(54) Ibid., Aug. 29, 1835.

nature was shown not only in his encouragement of educational progress, but also in the genuine literary ability frequently appearing in his editorials. He became eloquent over the return of fair October weather after days of rain. He placed a high valuation upon art, and his description of the work of George C. Bingham, the Missouri painter, showed an unusual knowledge of the Italian schools of painting as well as a deep and artistic appreciation of Bingham's work. (55)

As to his own function in the community, Patten had very definite ideas. "The appropriate duties of an editor," he wrote, "are, to enlighten, to improve, and ennoble the minds of the people; to elevate public sentiment, and to infuse kind and generous feelings into the bosoms of their patrons." He believed that editors in general were to be criticised for the low order of material published in their papers. "Our newspapers form so large a proportion of the reading of the community, that they have a controling influence in forming public sentiment, and directing the movements and energies of the nation. It is then very desirable that the press should be conducted with more judgment, and with a different temper than has usually been displayed of late by American Editors." (56) In giving the news he considered it his duty as an impartial journalist to present the facts, so far as he could ascertain them, to his readers, leaving them to draw their own conclusions. (57)

Patten's sanity, abstention from abuse, and liberalism gained many friends for his paper throughout the State, even among the Jacksonian Democrats. Since the establishment of the Intelligencer in 1819, Missouri newspapers had multiplied rapidly, but it still easily held a leading place. The Missouri Argus, a Democratic paper published at St. Louis, classified the Intelligencer as "decidedly the best conducted and most influential opposition journal in the State," only

(55) Ibid., March 14, 1835.
(56) Quoted in Mo. Argus, May 26, 1837, from the St. Charles Clarion.
(57) Mo. Intel., April 17, 1824.

excepting the St. Louis Republican. (58) The editor's ill health continued, however, and towards the close of the year 1835 it became known that he was anxious to dispose of his paper. (59) The approach of the presidential and state elections of 1836 made its ownership of considerable importance to the two political parties. Each made an active attempt to secure the property, a group of Whigs under the leadership of James S. Rollins and Thomas Miller finally being successful. (60) The last number of the Missouri Intelligencer was issued December 5, 1835, its successor, the Columbia Patriot, appearing a week later.

In answer to the inquiries of friends, Patten announced publicly that he was undecided as to his future, though he hoped to remain permanently in Columbia. (61) But he was only in his forty-third year, still in the prime of his intellectual life, and within a few months he decided to re-enter his profession, this time at St. Charles. (62) According to his prospectus, published in other newspapers, his new venture, "The St. Charles Clarion and Missouri Commercial and Agricultural Register," was to commence publication October 12, 1836. (63) Little is known of the success of the Clarion, no file of which seems to be in existence, but occasional Clarion editorials quoted in other Missouri papers indicate in their author the same hopeful buoyant spirit as of old. (64)

Patten's experience on the St. Charles Clarion, however, was short. His life had been a constant struggle against disease and he finally succumbed November 24, 1837, in the

(58) Mo. Argus, Nov. 13, 1835.

(59) Nearly a year before, a parenthetical expression in an editorial, "—we expect, in the course of twelve months, (if we are then the proprietor) to procure another and larger press,—" seemed to indicate that he was considering the sale of the paper at that time. See Mo. Intel., Feb. 21, 1835.

(60) History of Boone County, p. 136.

(61) Mo. Intel., Dec. 5, 1835.

(62) "We understand that a newspaper is to be established at St. Charles, to be called the 'Clarion,' by N. Patten, Esq. We have room only to say that it will be one of the most liberal of opposition papers." Mo. Argus, Sept. 23, 1836.

(63) Mo. Argus, Sept. 30, 1836.

(64) Ibid., Sept. 8, 1837, Oct. 18, 1837.

forty-fifth year of his age. (65) One of his characteristics, maintained to the last, was his loyalty to his adopted state. Always expressing faith in its future, he was willing to spend himself in its service. As a young man at Franklin, he had given a toast at a Fourth of July celebration to "Our Own State—Destined by Nature to become a Star of the first magnitude in the constellation of the Union." (66) Later in his career he had written, "We have devoted seventeen years of our life in unceasing toil to advance the best interests of Missouri." (67) In his "Valedictory," in the last number of the Missouri Intelligencer, he wrote of himself, in the third person: "It has been his aim, throughout his long career, to act consistently, honestly and disinterestedly. He has also the satisfaction to believe.....that he has 'done the State some service.'" (68)

F. F. Stephens.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE MISSOURI PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Having lately been called upon for a paper that was read before the Missouri Press Association, and on hunting for it I was struck by the forgotten or unknown value of the papers that have been read before that Association, and immediately set to work to put the facts in shape so that every one who reads will come to the same conclusion that I did. The papers are not all technical or shop papers of the editor or publisher, but a large number are valuable for the historical, biographical, educational or literary contents. Probably

(65) Mo. Republican, Nov. 29, 1837. The short obituary notice there published is rather inaccurate; Patten's only heirs were his widow and son, See Report 164, 32nd Cong., 1st Ses. Also Court records in St. Charles, kindly looked up by Mr. B. L. Emmons of that city. Mrs. Patten afterwards married Major Wilson L. Overall, and of that marriage there were three children.

(66) Mo. Intel., July 9, 1825.

(67) Ibid., Oct. 3, 1835.

(68) Ibid., Dec. 5, 1835.

very few of the editors remember or realize the importance of these papers, or the number of prominent men who have read them. Of the Governors of Missouri there were Marmaduke, Brown and Dockery; Lieutenant Governors Colman, Johnson and Painter; Cabinet members Bryan; Members of Congress, Champ Clark, Cowherd and Burnes; Judges Dillon, Given, Hawthorne and Wallace; University Presidents, Laws and Jesse; State officials, Cook, Lesueur, Roach, Gass and Swanger; United States Ambassador Child; Poets, Eugene Field, Child and Garrett; and of others Walter B. Stevens, Col. Switzler, William Marion Reedy, and others well known in the State.

The State Historical Society has a complete set of the proceedings of the Association, which was finally completed after more than twenty-five years search for copies. The late president of the Society, H. E. Robinson, had a set complete to the time of his death, but that has probably been scattered, and no other complete set is known unless the Editorial Library at Newark, New Jersey, has one.

The following list of the papers read, and of the addresses made at the meetings of the Association, has been prepared to direct attention to the value of the publications and to make them available to research workers.

F. A. Sampson.

ADDRESSES OF WELCOME.

Carthage. Mayor T. T. Luscombe. 17th, 1883.
Columbia. Col. W. F. Switzler. 13th, 1879.
————. Mayor Dr. Woodson Moss. 19th, 1885.
Fredericktown. Judge Jno. B. Robinson. 11th, 1877,
Fulton. Mayor Don P. Bartley. 43rd, 1909.
Hannibal. Geo. A. Mahan. 24th, 1890.
————. Jno. A. Knott. 40th, 1906.
————. Mayor Chas. T. Hays. 46th, 1912.
Jefferson City. Hon. H. Clay Ewing. 15th, 1881.
————. Mayor John G. Riddler. 21st, 1887.
————. Acting Gov. J. F. Gmelich. Winter, 1910.

Lebanon. Judge Wallace. 28th, 1894.
Lexington. Col. John Reid. 8th, 1874.
Mexico. Mayor M. Y. Duncan. 20th, 1886.
Nevada. Mayor Chas. O. Graves. 23rd, 1889.
————. Hon. W. J. Stone, 23rd, 1889.
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Sedalia. Mayor Dr. E. C. Evans. 14th, 1880.
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Howard Ellis. 10th Winter, 1903.
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J. West Goodwin. 25th, 1891.
Omar D. Gray. 42nd, 1908.
H. J. Groves. 33rd, 1899.
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M. S. Goodman. Newspaper policy. 28th, 1894.

J. West Goodman. Newspaper legislation. 22nd, 1888.

————. What is a model press association. 24th, 1890.

————. Fifty-seven years in a printing office. 41st, 1907.

J. A. Graham. The home newspaper. 7th Winter, 1900.

W. O. Graham. The real mission of the country newspaper. 42nd, 1908.

Omar D. Gray. How to make a country weekly pay. 28th, 1894.

————. The newspaper—its news. 31st, 1897.

————. How to induce country merchants to advertise everlastingly. 10th Winter, 1903.

————. County Magazines. 10th Winter, 1904.

————. The benefits of county press associations and how to organize them. 41st, 1907.

————. Response to welcome address at Excelsior Springs. 42nd, 1908.

John Harris. Advertising a country newspaper. 9th Winter, 1902.

C. M. Harrison. A newspaper's obligation to its constituancy. 5th Winter, 1898.

————. Newspapers in Europe. 42nd, 1908.

Frank Hart. Metropolitan journalism. 24th, 1890.

M. C. Harty. Local news. 9th Winter, 1902.

Judge J. H. Hawthorne. Missouri's exhibit at St. Louis World's Fair. 38th, 1904.

Col. B. B. Herbert. National Editorial Association. 23rd, 1889.

————. A course of journalistic reading. 30th, 1896.

————. Journalism founded on truth. 31st, 1897.

————. Paper. 42nd, 1908.

Ewing Herbert. Self-effacement. 43rd, 1909.

J. J. Heifner. Insurance laws. 10th Winter, 1903.

Chas. J. Henninger. The Press. 41st, 1907.

————. How to make a newspaper pay. 46th, 1912.

State Historical Society. 35th, 1901; 9th Winter, 1902; 10th Winter, 1903; Extra, 1904; 39th, 1905; 12th Winter, 1906; 40th, 1906; 41st, 1907; 42nd, 1908; 43rd, 1909; 46th, 1912.

R. Earle Hodges. The Missouri Press Association's "Hell Box." 37th, 1903.

J. N. Holmes. The Country Editor. 7th Winter, 1900.

E. S. Horn. Associated advertising clubs of America. 42nd, 1908.

J. A. Hudson. Practical printing. 19th, 1885.

————. The best methods of business management. 24th, 1890.

————. The business department. 29th, 1895.

————. Journalism. 45th, 1911.

Harvey W. Ingham. Newspaper leadership. 47th, 1913.

Harry S. Jacks. Business management. 43rd, 1909.

John W. Jacks. An historical sketch. 22nd, 1888.

Rufus Jackson. Of interest to stockmen and farmers. 45th, 1911.

W. T. Jenkins. Relative value of editorial and local columns. 32nd, 1898.

President R. H. Jesse. Address. 31st, 1897.

————. Education. 5th Winter, 1898.

————. Address. 40th, 1906.

Hon. W. O. L. Jewett. Legislation affecting newspapers. 23rd, 1889.

————. Why we are here. 28th, 1894.

————. What constitutes a country newspaper. 5th Winter, 1898.

George S. Johns. The essential thing in a newspaper. 7th Winter, 1900.

————. Newspaper power—its use and abuse. 44th, 1910.

Ex-Gov. Chas. P. Johnson. The art of printing; its relation to intellectual development, with observations on the character and influence of the press of America. 15th, 1881.

————. Personal recollection of some of Missouri's eminent statesmen and lawyers. 10th Winter, 1903.

Joe P. Johnston. Party organs *vs.* independent journalism. 25th, 1891.

————. Use and abuse of the second class mailing privilege. 46th, 1912.

Hon. J. Ed. Jones. The Missouri Press. 18th, 1884.

C. H. Jones. Journalism and journalists. 23rd, 1889.

J. H. Kerby. Response to welcome address. 27th, 1893.

Hon. Chas. W. Knapp. The metropolitan press. 6th Winter, 1898.

————. Postal rates and regulations. 41st, 1907.

Jno. A. Knott. Advertising. 1st Winter, 1890.

————. The unpurchasable press. 31st, 1897.

Lewis Lamkin. Local organization. 20th, 1886.

————. Our first meeting. 30th, 1896.

Dr. S. S. Laws Presentation of badge address. 16th, 1882.

————. Sovereignty as realized in our American system of government. 16th, 1882.

A. L. Lawshe. Postal laws regarding newspapers. 42nd, 1908.

Mrs. S. E. Lee. The woman editor's opportunity. Journalism week, 1912.

Hon. A. A. Lesueur. Response to address of welcome. 16th, 1882.

————. The opportunities of journalism. 17th, 1883.

————. Editorial ethics. 20th, 1886.

————. The literary and personal features of country journalism. 25th, 1891.

————. The office cat. 28th, 1894.

————. The ethics of journalism. 32nd, 1898.

Chas. S. Lewis. The country press. 42nd, 1908.

W. H. Lighty. Historical societies and social progress. 10th Winter, 1903.

R. H. Lindsay. The relation of the metropolitan to the country press. 5th Winter, 1898.

Geo. R. Lingle. The needs of the country press. 27th, 1893.

John M. London. The nobler aims of the profession. 11th, 1877.

J. R. Lowell. How much should an editor engage in politics. 8th Winter, 1901.

————. Response to Joplin address of welcome. 45th, 1911.

B. F. Lusk. Newspaper observations. 9th Winter, 1902.

Lon Luther. Rural mail delivery and the country press. 36th, 1902.

————. Commercial politics and its effects upon the body politic. 10th Winter, 1903.

E. K. Lyles. Which is of the greatest value to the country newspaper—the editorial, local or correspondence department. 34th, 1900.

J. B. McCullogh. Modern journalism. 12th, 1878.

E. E. E. McJimsey. Editorials—how much and what about. 6th Winter, 1898.

R. W. McMullen. Should an editor hold office. 29th, 1895.

————. Independent journalism. 34th, 1900.

Edmond McWilliams. Value of the editorial pag. Journalism week, 1912.

Mrs. Elizabeth Mantiply. Women as newspaper men 47th, 1913.

Mark Twain. Acceptance of honorary membership. 47th, 1913.

Gen. John S. Marmaduke. Address. 7th, 1873.

A. J. Martin. Circulation—how gained and maintained. 43rd, 1909.

Dewitt Masters. Getting the news. 47th, 1913.

Will H. Mayes. Health, wealth and happiness. 32nd, 1898.

Jewell Mayes. The work of the Missouri Commission. Extra, 1904.

————. How special features help. Journalism week, 1912.

E. O. Mayfield. The relation twentieth century ready prints bear to publications outside large cities. 42nd, 1908.

Wm. Maynard. The printer's devil of the future. 14th, 1880.

J. B. Merwin. Spelling reform. 14th, 1880.

Chas. L. Miller. How to make money in the job office of the average country shop. 43rd, 1909.

R. W. Mitchell. Newspaper controversies, wise and otherwise. 5th Winter, 1898.

————. A peculiar profession. 34th, 1900.

J. F. Mitchin. Advertisements—how written and displayed. 8th Winter, 1901.

A. D. Moffett. The near-city daily. Journalism week, 1912.

Col. J. C. Moore. Address, 5th, 1871.

W. L. Moorhead. Newspaper influences. 37th, 1903.

C. D. Morris. Free rural mail delivery. Effects of the local paper. 8th Winter, 1901.

————. Do we need a new capitol? Winter, 1910.

J. S. Morton. Advertising from the standpoint of a country merchant and newspaper man. 37th, 1903.

L. T. Moulton. Some phases of newspaper work. 8th Winter, 1901.

W. G. Musgrove. The editor as a politician. 32nd, 1898.

Edgar C. Nelson. Shop equipment. 47th, 1913.

J. G. Nelson. The business of job printing. 39th, 1905.

L. O. Nelson. Job printing axioms. 6th Winter, 1898.

————. The special feature of a country newspaper made necessary by surroundings. 36th, 1902.

————. My experience with a country newspaper. 42nd, 1908.

W. L. Nelson. The real mission of the country newspaper. 42nd, 1908.

Miss Frances Nise. The woman reporter's work. Journalism week, 1912.

I. L. Page. Personal journalism. 9th Winter, 1902.

Hon. W. R. Painter. The Missouri book. Extra, 1904.

————. The postal laws, the postal department and the newspapers, 41st, 1907.

J. C. Patterson. Our office. 7th Winter, 1900.

Wright A. Patterson. How the country newspaper may help itself. 47th, 1903.

J. E. Payne. Should newspapers lead or follow public opinion. 20th, 1886.

C. Pearson. The real mission of the country newspaper. 42nd, 1908.

Rev. W. F. Perry. The Church and the newspaper. 39th, 1905.

S. A. Pierce. Reason for the advance costs. 7th Winter, 1900.

J. K. Pool. Editorials in a country newspaper. 4th Winter, 1893.

J. W. Powell. County correspondence and how to handle it. 4th Winter, 1893.

J. B. Powell. Advertising rates. 47th, 1913.

James B. Price. Address to the Press of Missouri. 15th, 1881.

W. C. Price. Getting and keeping circulation. 47th, 1913.

E. L. Purcell. The editor and the preacher. 36th, 1902.

————. Job printing in the country office. 12th Winter, 1906.

————. County correspondence. 43rd, 1909.

Miss Georgiana Raby. The newspaper woman. 10th Winter, 1903.

P. S. Rader. Plea for State pride. 26th, 1892.

————. The editorial department. 29th, 1895.

————. The boundaries of the Louisiana Purchase. 10th Winter, 1903.

Wm. Marion Reedy. The myth of a free press. 42nd, 1908.

Dudley A. Reid. The ideal newspaper. 35th, 1901.

W. L. Reid. The country editor. 23rd, 1889.

Report on foreign advertising. 2nd Winter, 1896.

Report of legislative committee. 24th, 1890.

Hon. Cornelius Roach. Newspaper legislation. 29th, 1895.

————. Newspaper controversies, wise and otherwise. 5th Winter, 1898.

————. The new primary law. 42nd, 1908.

J. J. Rice. Brain work. 24th, 1890.

Luther H. Rice. Some familiar faces. 9th Winter 1902.

S. D. Rich. Our Association. 11th, 1877.

Chas. Richards. Success in the small town. 43rd, 1909

Walter Ridgeway. My experience with the small daily 42nd, 1908.

————. Province of the press. 44th, 1910.

L. P. Roberts. Does the sensational pay in the country newspaper. 37th, 1903.

Wes. L. Robertson. What is pay matter. 4th Winter 1893.

————. The subscription department. 29th, 1895.

————. County correspondence. 31st, 1897.

H. E. Robinson. What should an editor read, and why 5th Winter. 1898.

————. Foreign advertising—cause of decrease. 7th Winter, 1900.

————. Historical of the Association. 35th, 1901.

————. State Historical Society books. Extra, 1904

Adam Rodemyre. The country editor. 23rd, 1889.

N. G. Rogers. The small city daily. 12th Winter, 1906

B. A. Roy. Tribulations of an editor. 36th, 1902.

————. Success of country newspapers. 37th, 1903

Col. Sidney J. Roy. The value and necessity of advertising Missouri. 46th, 1912.

Justin A. Runyan. Public men. 32nd, 1898.

Francis A. Sampson. See State Historical Society.

Lon Sanders. The relation of the engraver and printer 30th, 1896.

Miss L. M. Sargent. The assistant editor. 7th Winter 1900.

Judge E. L. Scarritt. The law of libel. 5th Winter, 1898.

Geo. Schulte. The relation of the country to the mail order business. 41st, 1907.

Geo. H. Scruton. The partisan party newspaper. 47th, 1913.

Lee Shippey. The grip of fellowship. 43rd, 1909.

————. Special features in the country weekly. Journalism week, 1912.

Mrs. H. J. Simmons. The editor's rib. 47th, 1913.

Sam Slawson. Job work. 1st Winter, 1890.

E. H. Smith. The country editor. 36th, 1902.

E. A. Snively. The uses of editorial associations. 24th, 1890.

Wm. Southern, Jr. Papers, politics and patronage. 10th Winter, 1903.

————. President's annual report. 39th, 1905.

————. Legal advertising and legal rates. 42nd, 1908.

————. The editorial page. 44th, 1910.

————. The independent party newspaper. 47th, 1913.

R. B. Speed. Subscriptions. 1st Winter, 1890.

E. W. Stephens. The Country newspaper. 18th, 1884.

————. Some of the practical features of country journalism. 23rd, 1889.

————. Response to address of welcome. 24th, 1890.

————. The newspaper and its relations to the public. 2nd Winter, 1891.

————. School of journalism. 30th, 1896.

————. What the Missouri Press Association can do for Missouri this year. 45th, 1911.

————. Address on journalism. 46th, 1912.

Hugh Stephens, Job work. 7th Winter, 1900.

————. Estimating. 36th, 1902.

Walter B. Stevens. Missourians and the World's Fair. 9th Winter, 1902.

Rev. Parker Stockdale. Liberty and the press. 9th Winter, 1902.

C. H. Streit. The advertising agent and his directory. 26th, 1892.

H. S. Sturgis. Our State Association. 32nd, 1898.

————. Some mistakes I've made in the business. 34th, 1900.

————. The news in the county paper. Journalism week, 1912.

O. P. Sturm. The local editorial. 6th Winter, 1898.

————. The journalistic quack. 33rd, 1899.

Hon. John E. Swanger. The dignity of the profession. 40th, 1906.

Col. W. F. Switzler. The country newspaper. 10th, 1876.

————. Who has been conspicuous characters in Missouri journalism. 24th, 1890.

————. History and progress of newspaper work in Missouri. 25th, 1891.

————. Words—printed words. 37th, 1903.

Fred H. Tedford. Limiting the number of newspapers. 45th, 1911.

G. H. Ten Brock. Cost of second-class mail. 40th, 1907.

S. G. Tetweiler. The local department. 24th, 1890.

Wm. L. Thomas. A short history of the Missouri Press Association. 1st Winter, 1890.

W. D. Thomas. Causes of the increase in cost. 7th Winter, 1900.

————. Response to address of welcome. Extra, 1904.

J. B. Thompson. The Hell-box. 13th, 1879.

R. P. Thompson. The independent and the dependent press. 20th, 1886.

W. J. Thornton. Early history of railroads in Missouri. 10th Winter, 1903.

James Todd. What constitutes a country newspaper. 5th Winter, 1898.

Geo. W. Trigg. The literary and personal features of country journalism. 25th, 1891.

————. Business system. 28th, 1894.

————. How to solicit, secure and create business. 31st, 1897.

————. Address at reception at Kansas City Commercial Club. 5th Winter, 1898.

————. The party paper and the politician. 8th Winter, 1901.

Capt. Joseph H. Turner. The duty of the press toward the public school system. 19th, 1885.

J. P. Tucker. What the publisher owes the advertiser. 37th, 1903.

————. What do you owe your town? 45th, 1911.

W. C. Van Cleve. The relation of the newspaper to the home candidate. 32nd, 1898.

C. P. Vandiver. How to increase advertising patronage. 4th Winter, 1893.

————. Mending our nets. 10th Winter, 1903.

————. Missouri's horticultural exhibit at the World's Fair. Extra, 1904.

Robert Walker. Press liberties. 34th, 1900.

Judge Wm. H. Wallace. "Grand old Missouri." 40th, 1906.

R. S. Walton. Typesetting machines. 12th Winter, 1906.

E. M. Watson. The small city daily. 43rd, 1909.

W. W. Waters. The legislator and the press. 36th, 1902.

Frank A. Weimer. Legal advertising. 21st, 1887.

R. G. Welsel. Paper. 28th, 1894.

F. L. Wensel. Typesetting machines. 34th, 1900.

L. M. White. Soliciting advertisements. 47th, 1913.

Mitchell White. A look ahead in the profession. 46th, 1912.

R. M. White. The duty of the press during preliminary canvasses toward candidates for public position. 20th, 1886.

————. Subscription to newspapers. 25th, 1891.

————. Newspapers and news. 27th, 1893.

————. Doing Europe in four days. 33rd, 1899.

T. B. White. Co-operation among country newspapers. 25th, 1891.

H. J. Wigginton. The dignity of journalism. 33rd, 1899.

Hon. C. B. Wilkinson. Address. 2nd, 1868.

Wallace Williams. Hints on practical printing. 20th, 1886.

Walter Williams. The profession of journalism from a business, moral and social standpoint. 20th, 1886.

————. Relations of national and state associations. 22nd, 1888.

————. What should an editor read, and why? 5th Winter, 1898.

————. The supreme mission of the editor. 32nd, 1898.

————. A plea for the editor. 34th, 1900.

————. The American editor and his foreign brother. 37th, 1903.

————. The Missouri School of Journalism. 42nd, 1908.

————. This year in the School of Journalism. 43rd 1909.

————. The practice of journalism. 44th, 1910.

E. H. Winter. Business methods. 47th, 1913.

Ben. F. Wood. Up-to-date advertising. 37th, 1903.

————. Increased rates for advertising and job work. 41st, 1907.

C. L. Woods. Missouri's mineral exhibit at the World's Fair. Extra, 1904.

R. P. Yorkston. Story of the printing press. 19th, 1885.

R. M. Yost. The editorial department. 1st Winter, 1890.

Will H. Zorn. Discontinuing the daily in a small town. 46th, 1912.

PORTRAITS.

There were no portraits in the proceedings until 1895. Afterwards there were the following:

29th meeting, 1895. John W. Jacks, H. E Robinson, R. S. Burckhart, E. E. Bean, H. T. Childers, W. L. Thomas, Lon Luther, R. M. White, and a group of the Association.

30th, 1896. Henry W. Ewing, Geo. W. Trigg, E. J. Conger, E. Boucher, Wm. L. Thomas, H. C. Chinn, H. E. Robinson, Jas. Flynn, J. West Goodwin, a plate of the retiring officers: Robinson, Burckhart, Bean, Childers, Thomas, Luther and White, and a group of the Association.

31st, 1897. Geo. W. Trigg, H. W. Ewing, R. B. Speed, W. M. Denslow, Dr. J. N. Holmes, John W. Jacks, H. J. Groves, J. H. Blanton, C. W. Barrett, C. M. Harrison, E. K. Lyles, C. C. Hilton, F. A. Leonard, Tom Tarboe, W. R. Painter, C. W. Crutsinger, W. R. Bowles, E. J. Conger, H. J. Wigginton, Wes L. Robertson, J. F. Childers, Omar D. Gray, John A. Knott, J. T. Bradshaw, W. L. Reid, C. M. McCrae, James Todd, Winfred Melvin, W. L. Thomas, A. J. Adair and wife, and R. M. White.

5th Winter, 1898. Geo W. Trigg, James Todd, W. O. L. Jewett, Cornelius Roach, H. W. Mitchell, C. M. Harrison, J. G. Gallemore, W. R. Painter, W. R. Bowles, R. M. White, H. F. Childers, H. E. Robinson, Walter Williams, and H. J. Groves.

32nd, 1898. W. T. Jenkins, Hon. A. A. Lesueur, Philip Gansz, Justin A. Runyan, W. L. Thomas, W. C. Van Cleve, W. G. Musgrove, H. S. Sturgis, Wes L. Robertson, J. T. Bradshaw, and groups of the Association.

6th Winter, 1898. H. J. Groves.

33rd, 1899. W. R. Painter, Miss M. Josephine Conger.

7th Winter, 1900. W. R. Painter.

34th, 1900. Wes L. Robertson.

8th Winter, 1901. Wes L. Robertson.

35th, 1901. E. P. Caruthers, Howard Ellis and small groups.

9th Winter, 1902. E. P. Caruthers, Levi Chubbuck, B. F. Lusk, E. W. Stephens, Euphretes Boucher, R. B. Crossman, R. M. White, John Harris, I. L. Page, Rev. Parker, Stockdale, W. D. Thomas, L. H. Rice, W. L. Thomas, Howard Ellis.

36th, 1902. T. T. Wilson, W. D. Thomas, L. O. Nelson, H. A. Gass, E. H. Smith, Hugh Stephens, E. L. Purcell, W. W. Watters, Corydon Garrett, Lon Sanders, C. W. Crutsmger, Jno. M. Sosey.

10th Winter, 1903. Howard Ellis, Jno D. Dopf.

37th, 1903. T. T. Wilson.

11th Winter, 1904. T. T. Wilson.

38th, 1904. W. D. Thomas.

39th, 1905. Wm. Southern, Jr., J. V. Bumbarger, Philip Gansz, Jno. P. Campbell, E. K. Lyles, R. M. White, H. A. Gass, six children of editors, page of wives and children.

12th Winter, 1906. Wm. Southern, Jr.

40th, 1906. Page of seven officers of Association, Mark Twain in front of boyhood home, page group of Directors of Merchants Association of Hannibal, Judge Wm. H. Wallace, Hon. John E. Swanger.

41st, 1907. Omar D. Gray, James Todd, W. L. Thomas, H. E. Robinson, Adam Rodemyre, J. West Goodwin, Lewis Lamkin, E. H. Smith, Jr.

42nd, 1908. H. F. Childers, C. M. Harrison, J. R. Lowell, Mrs. Lily Herald Frost, J. P. Campbell, J. R. Pool, Howard A. Gass, William Marion Reedy, A. L. Lawshe.

43rd, 1909. J. R. Lowell, C. M. Harrison, E. L. Purcell, Ovid Bell, Howard A. Gass, J. P. Campbell, J. K. Pool, R. E. Douglas, Lee Shippey, Chas. L. Miller, Walter Williams, Ewing Herbert, W. L. Jenkins.

47th, 1913. Clint H. Denman, H. S. Sturgis, Fred Naeter, B. Ray Franklin, J. P. Tucker, H. J. Blanton, E. H. Winter, Gov. Norman J. Colman.

BOOKS OF EARLY TRAVEL IN MISSOURI.

BRADBURY.

"Travels in the interior of America, in the years 1809, 1810, and 1811; including a description of Upper Louisiana, together with the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Tennessee, with the Illinois and Western Territories, and containing Remarks and Observations useful to persons emigrating to those countries. By John Bradbury, F. L. S., London, Corresponding Member of the Liverpool Philosophical Society, and Honorary Member of the Literary and Philosophical Societies, New York, United States, America. Liverpool: Printed for the Author, By Smith and Galway, and published by Sherwood, Neely and Jones, London, 1817." 367 pp.

The author arrived at St. Louis on the last day of 1809, intending to make that place his headquarters while collecting natural history specimens. During the next spring and summer, he made frequent excursions to points within one hundred miles of St. Louis. In the fall he decided on joining the party under Mr. Wilson P. Hunt, which was going to cross the continent to Astoria, being sent out by John Jacob Astor in connection with his fur trade, some account of which is given in our article from Washington Irving.

Mr Hunt decided to take his party to some point on the Missouri, where they could winter with less expense than in St. Louis, and they proceeded to the mouth of the "Naduet" (Nodaway). In March Mr Hunt returned to St. Louis in a boat with ten oars, and on the 12th he started to return to his camp. The author waited for the mail to arrive the next morning from Louisville, a distance of more than 300 miles through the wilderness, and from various causes the mail had been delayed some weeks. Learning that a writ for debt would be issued against the interpreter of the expedition by some one who wished to cripple it, he and

Thomas Nutall, both Englishmen, and both of whom published accounts of their travels in the West, started at two o'clock in the morning, and finding the boat, had the interpreter and his squaw wife put on shore, to walk to some point above St. Charles and there join the boat again. Soon after leaving St. Charles, they found Dorion, but alone, he having whipped his wife and she had run into the woods. A man was sent to find her, but he returned without her. Before day the next night she hailed the boat, having relented, and decided on joining her husband. On the third day after, they reached the French village Charette, near which an old man standing on the bank was pointed out to him as Daniel Boone. He went ashore and talked with him for some time. Boone was then eighty-four years old. At Cote sans Dessein, two miles below the mouth of the Osage, they learned that there was a war party of Indians in the neighborhood, consisting of "Ayauwais, Potowatomies, Sioux, and Saukee nations, amounting to nearly three hundred warriors." They were going against the Osages, and there was danger to the company of sixteen in the boat, from some of the bands of Indians that they would meet, and a few days later they heard of the Great Osages having killed a white man at their village. At the Bonne Femme the Boone's Lick settlement commenced. It extended along the river 150 miles, and back about 50 miles, and was supposed to be the best land in Western America for so great an area. The Lick settlements were the last on the river, except those occupied by one or two families near Fort Osage. On the last day of March it suddenly turned colder, so that the water in a tin cup of about one pint measure was nearly solid ice on the morning of the first of April.

On the 2nd they passed the site of a former village of the Missouri tribe, and four miles above it were the remains of Fort Orleans, formerly belonging to the French. On the 8th they arrived at Fort Osage. A village of the Petit Osage Indians was close to the fort, and bout 200 of them were at the landing. The village consisted of one hundred lodges of an oblong form, the frame of timber and the covering mats made of leaves of the flag.

"I inquired of Dr. Murray concerning a practice which I had heard prevailed amongst the Osages, of rising before day to lament their dead. He informed me that such was really the custom, and that the loss of a horse or a dog was as powerful a stimulus to their lamentations as that of a relative or friend; and he assured me, that if I should be awake before day the following morning, I might certainly hear them. Accordingly on the 9th I heard before day that the howling had commenced; and the better to escape observation, I wrapped a blanket around me, tied a black handkerchief on my head, and fastened on my belt, in which I stuck my tomahawk, and then walked into the village. The doors of the lodges were closed, but in the greater part of them the women were howling and crying in a tone that seemed to indicate excessive grief. On the outside of the village I heard the men, who, Dr. Murray had informed me, always go out of the lodges to lament. I soon came within twenty paces of one, and could see him distinctly, as it was moonlight; he also saw me and ceased, upon which I withdrew. I was more successful with another, whom I approached nearer unobserved. He rested his back against the stump of a tree, and continued for about twenty seconds to cry in a loud and high tone of voice, when he suddenly lowered to a low muttering, mixed with sobs; in a few seconds he again raised to the former pitch."

Here he found a man dressed as a squaw, and engaged in work with the squaws. This was for a punishment of one who showed want of bravery, and when once the sentence was passed it lasted for life. The men do not associate with them, nor are they allowed to marry. On the 10th they again continued their journey, and on the 15th passed the site of a former village of the Kansas Indians, and two days later they arrived at the winter camp on the Nodaway river. On the bluffs near by were many flat stones, and under these were many snakes in a half torpid condition. He killed a number of eleven different species.

On the 21st they broke camp and to the number of sixty started across the continent. The author continued

daily to make observations as to the soil, the geology or the productions of the country. On the 27th the night was so cold that the sides of the boats and the oars were covered with ice.

A few days after the author passed beyond the limits of Missouri. He finally decided to not cross the mountains with Mr. Hunt's party, but to return with a boat that was to carry furs back to St. Louis, and for fear that the furs would be captured by the Indians, orders were given to make the most rapid time possible, and not to make any stops, so that there were few opportunities for collecting on the way down. At Boon's Lick they saw three neatly dressed white women, whom they contrasted with the squaws they had for some time been seeing. In due time they arrived safely in St. Louis.

Here he was placed in charge of a boat with 30,000 pounds of lead to take to New Orleans. The crew consisted of five French creoles, and on December 5, 1811 they started on their long journey. Near New Madrid they saw four Choctaw Indians, who beckoned them to come ashore, and from whom they bought three turkeys and two hind quarters of venison for seventy-five cents.

At New Madrid there were only a few straggling houses, with two poorly stocked stores. When they came to the dangerous part of the river known as the Devil's Channel, it was sun down, and they resolved to wait until morning, and the boat was moored to a small island, and the interesting account of the New Madrid earthquake is extensively quoted as follows:

"After supper, we went to sleep as usual; about ten o'clock, and in the night I was awakened by a most tremendous noise, accompanied by an agitation of the boat so violent, that it appeared in danger of upsetting. Before I could quit the bed, or rather the skin upon which I lay, the four men who slept in the other cabin rushed in crying in the greatest terror. I passed them with some difficulty, and ran to the door of the cabin, when I could distinctly see the river as if agitated by a storm; and although the noise

was inconceivably loud and terrific, I could distinctly hear the crash of falling trees and the screaming of the wild fowl on the river, but I found that the boat was still safe at her moorings. * * * *

By the time we could get to our fire, which was on a large flag, in the stern of the boat, the shock had ceased; but immediately perpendicular banks, both above and below us, began to fall into the river in such vast masses, as nearly to sink our boat by the swell they occasioned. * * * * I sent two of the men with a candle up the bank, in order to examine if it had separated from the island, a circumstance that we had suspected, from hearing the snapping of the limbs of some drift trees, which were deposited betwixt the margin of the river, and the summit of the bank. The men told us that there was a chasm formed already, so wide that it would be difficult to pass it to attain the firm ground. I ordered them to go upon the island and make a fire, and desired Mr. Bridge and the patron to follow them; and as it now occurred to me that the preservation of the boat in a great measure depended on the depth of the river, I tried with a sounding pole, and to my great joy, I found it did not exceed eight or ten feet.

Immediately after the shock we noticed the time, and found it was near two o'clock. It was now nearly half past, and I determined to go ashore myself, after securing some papers and money, and was employed in taking them out of my trunks, when another shock came on, terrible indeed, but not equal to the first. I went ashore, and found the chasm really frightful, as it was not less than four feet in width, and besides the bank had sunk at least two feet, I took the candle, and examined to determine its length, and concluded that it could not be less than eighty yards; and where it terminated at each end, the banks had fallen into the river. I now saw clearly that our lives had been saved by having moored to a sloping bank. Before we had completed our fire, we had two more shocks, and they occurred during the whole night, at intervals from six to ten minutes, but slight in comparison with the first and second. At four

o'clock I took a candle, and again examined the banks, and found to my great satisfaction that no material alteration had taken place; I also found the boat safe, and secured my pocket compass. I had already noticed that the sound which we heard at the time of every shock, always preceded it at least a second, and that it always proceeded from he same direction. I now found that the shock came from a little northward of east, and proceeded to the westward. At daylight we had counted twenty-seven shocks, during our stay on the island, but still found the chasm so that it might be passed. The river was covered with foam and drift timber, and had risen considerable, but our boat was safe. Whilst we were waiting till the light became sufficient for us to embark, two canoes floated down the river, in one of which we could perceive some Indian corn and some clothes. We considered this as a melancholy proof that some of the boats we passed the preceding day had perished. Our conjectures were afterwards confirmed, as three had been overwhelmed, and all on board perished. When the daylight appeared to be sufficient for us, I gave orders to embark, and we all went on board. Two men were in the act of loosening the fastenings, when a shock occurred nearly equal to the first in violence. * * * * I walked down the island, in company with Morin, our *patron*, to view the channel, in order to ascertain the safest part, which we soon agreed upon. Whilst we were thus employed, we experienced a very severe shock, and found some difficulty in preserving ourselves from being thrown down; another occurred during the time we were at breakfast, and a third as we were preparing to embark. In the last Mr. Bridge, who was standing within the declivity of the bank, narrowly escaped being thrown into the river, as the sand continued to give under his feet. * * * We continued on the river till eleven o'clock, when there was a violent shock, which seemed to affect us as sensible as if we had been on land. The trees on both sides of the river were most violently agitated, and the banks in several places fell in within our view, carrying with them innumerable trees, the crash of which falling

into the river, mixed with the terrible sound attending the shock, and the screaming of the geese, and other wild fowl, produced an idea that all nature was in a state of dissolution."

They continued their journey, and other, but less severe shocks succeeded, until the 21st when the last occurred, and they were now beyond the limits of Missouri.

The book contains a very interesting description of forty-five pages of Missouri Territory.

F. A. Sampson.

HARMONY MISSION. (1)

MORSE'S REPORT ON INDIAN AFFAIRS. Page 222.

(Note.—Harmony mission was commenced in 1821 (built) and school commenced in 1822, and by May had 16 scholars. It was supported by the United Foreign Missionary Society of New York, and the U. S. government appropriated $1,000 towards the construction of buildings. The school was in a progressive state, and some of the children could read in words of two syllables. The Chiefs are very friendly, and willing to give up their children to become as white men and women. The children are pleasant, listen to instruction with interest and shrewd in their remarks on our customs and manners.)

Harmony. The best view of the location and present state of the Education Establishments at this station, is given in the letter and journals of its principal members. Mr. Newton writes to General Steele, from Harmony, State of Missouri, September 27th, 1821, thus: Morse's Rep. 222.

(1) The following letters and notes are contributed to follow the article in the last Review by the late Garland C. Broadhead. Some names, in addition to the ones given by Mr. Broadhead, may be found in these letters.

The site of this Mission on the Maries des Cygnes is an historical one to Missourians and worthy of being marked. The letter from Mr. Newton to Gen. Steele and the letters of Mr. Sprage and others furnish a good description of the site.

Contributed by David W. Eaton, Versailles, Mo.

"Harmony is situated on the margin of the Maries de Cygnes River, about six miles above its junction with the Osage. This place was granted to us by the Indians in council, on the 13th of August.

Our limits embrace excellent timber in abundance; first rate prairie for plowing, pasturing, and mowing; the only mill-seat known in this vast country; stone coal on the surface of the ground, and within a few rods of our buildings; and a large ridge, sufficiently near for our convenience. Our river bottoms are rather low for cultivation, without drainage; but our prairies are high, and inclining toward the creeks, which receive and carry off the surplus water. The soil of our prairies is a dark rich loam, about two feet thick, beneath which we have clear clay, as deep as we have yet penetrated. We shall depend on deep wells for water for family use. The grass of the prairies varies from two to seven feet in heighth, and forms an average to travelling equal to that of snow from eight to ten inches in depth.

Cattle are raised in this country without much expense. Indian corn can be bought for fifty cents a barrel, of about five bushels. Pork in the hog is advertised at seventy-five cents per hundred weight. This abundance is within a hundred miles from us, and there is a wagon way from our Station to Fort Osage, seventy-eight miles of the distance."

Mr. Sprage writes about the same time to his brother: Ibid. p. 225. "Our buildings will be erected on the river bank, but sufficiently remote to give us a spacious and handsome green in front. In the rear we have a vast prairie, covered with grass, yielding in the uncultivated state, from one and a half to two tons of hay on the acre. On either side of us we have good timber in great plenty. We have, also, near at hand, an excellent spring of water, stone coal, limestone, and clay of the first quality for making bricks. Our mill seat is about a mile below us, and is directly opposite to the United States trading house, which was commenced in July, and which is to be completed by the first of next month. We are within fifteen miles of the Great Osage village.

The Indians appear very friendly. They frequently visit us; and we feel the assurance, that some of their children will be sent to us as soon as we are able to accomodate them. Mr. Williams, the interpreter, talks of giving us his little daughter, who can speak both the English and the Osage languages, and who, of course, would be a great help to us."

The latest accounts from Harmony, are up to this year. (1882). Mr. Dodge writes thus to the Domestic Secretary: Ibid. p. 223.

"Jan. 1822.

"We have already 12 children who are given to us for instruction. We have not as yet built a school house, but at present, occupy one of our houses for the use of the school. We calculate to build accommodations for the school, as fast as they are needed, so as not to reject one Indian child that may be offered for our instruction. As our family is now large, and we have the prospect of a numerous school, we think it would promote the interests of the mission if the Board were to send us a carpenter and joiner, a thorough workman at tanning and shoemaking, an additional farmer, and a man acquainted with brick making. Some, or all of these would be very useful at this station immediately.

We have several hands employed in assisting us in erecting some necessary outbuildings, preparing us a well, splitting and hauling rails to fence our field, etc. We calculate to commence building a saw mill, and a grist-mill, early this spring, with the hope of having them finished in the fall. We have fitted up a room, which will probably have forty scholars; and our school is now in operation under as favorable circumstances as we could expect. We find much difficulty in persuading the natives to give up their children, and in keeping them after they have been given up.

Brother Sprage is doing very well in the blacksmith department; but he very much needs an assistant, which we wish you would procure for us, one who is a real substantial workman; for we have not only our own work to do, which we find must be considered; but we find the Indians are

determined to come here for their work also, although they have a blacksmith under pay from the United States. Some of the principal men among the Osages have manifested a wish that the Government would establish their blacksmith at our station.

The mode of building in this country, if it is ever settled, will undoubtedly be with brick, as there is abundance of the best of clay to make them, and of limestone for lime; and there is but little timber, the country being principally open prairie. If economy is used in this country with timber, there may be enough to finish brick buildings, and no more. We have concluded, if we ever erect permanent buildings in this place, they must be of brick."

Rev. Mr. Pixley to the Domestic Secretary: Ibid. p. 223.

"Previous to our coming out to this distant country, the public mind had been prepared, to suppose these Osages were very different from what they are; but, however things may have been presented to our minds about the condition and desires of this people, a better knowledge of their case, from actual observation, does not less excite our pity, nor make us wish we had not come out for their instruction. They pray, indeed, if it may be called prayer, as we were told; and even now, as the day dawns, while I am writing in my house, I can hear them at their orgies, where their lodges are set up more than a mile from me. They begin very high in a sing-song note, as loud as they can halloo, and then run their voice, as long as they can carry breath, to the lowest key. Thus they continue the strain, until they are wrought to a pitch, wherein you will hear them sob and cry, as though their hearts would break. I have not yet learned whether it be some particular individuals, who make this their business, as mourning men and women, or whether they are all adepts in this. In such a case they put mud upon their faces and heads, which, as I understand, they do not wash off till their desire is in some measure answered. Thus, you will often see men, women and children, bedaubed with black mud. But this is more especially the case when they are going off upon an expedition to shoot game, or to

fight their enemies, or when they hear bad news, or have lost some friend or relative. In warm weather, the men go quite in a state of nature, except a clout around their waists. Many, and indeed most of their children, are seen going about naked, even at this cold season of the year, notwithstanding the thermometer has sometimes stood below zero, and the ground is frozen six or eight inches deep. Their villages are nothing more than what they can remove on the shortest notice, one horse being capable of carrying house, household furniture, and children all at one load. From this period of the year to the time of planting their corn, they generally reside together at one place, which they call their village. The rest part of the time, they separate into parties, and stay but a few days in proportion to the abundance or scarcity of the game where they happen to set up their lodges.

Our school went into operation about two weeks since; and we have now twelve children from the natives, of both sexes, and of all sizes; five of the full-blooded, and seven half-breed. These children are certainly as interesting and active as the generality of children among the whites, and I have sometimes thought they are more so; and the Lancasterian method of instruction is peculiarly calculated to interest them. We are now all turning our attention to the more particular business of our designation; and mine is the laborious undertaking of becoming master of the Indian language. It is not, however, that which I dread. Strange as it may seem, never did I enter upon the Latin or Greeks with more desire than I do upon this language; and the thought of being able to speak to them fluently in their own tongue, makes no sacrifice or privation appear great or difficult, to compass such an object; and when this is gained, I am not certain but what a translation of some part of the Scriptures, and readers sent out from the school, as soon as they should be prepared, would be a most valuable method of advancing the mass of the nation in knowledge, and of improving their morals."

Miss Comstock to her friend in Connecticut: Ibid. p. 226.

"I have a little girl, twelve years old with me. She has only been with me six days, and has learned all the letters, and will write them very well. She is, as far as I can judge, a very amiable girl. She is a daughter of a Chief; and, of course, quite distinguished among them. She was obtained by the instrumentality of our interpreter, who gave her the name Ballariah. It is my prayer, and let it be yours, that she may prove a second Catherine Brown. We have the promise of several more children of the tribe when they return from their winter hunt.

We receive visits from the natives almost daily. Sans Neuf was present last Sabbath during our worship. He expressed much satisfaction that he could see so many children with us. How frequently do I weep over the moral blindness, and pray that Christians may do much to remove it; and by their prayers, strengthen our hands, and encourage our hearts. This is an ardous, self-denying work, but the most interesting in which I was ever engaged."

From Harmony—Mr. Sprage. Morse Rep. p. 228.

"It is painful to reflect on the condition of the Indians to whom we have come. The moon they call heaven, to which we are all going at death. The sun they call the Great Spirit, which governs the moon and earth. When asked, "Where do the bad white men go?" they answer "to the moon."

On the 14th of August we began to cut hay, which is produced at about one and one-half tons to the acre. On Monday the 27th, Brothers Chapman and Fuller arrived from Union Mission on the Arkansaw; which is about one hundred and fifty miles from us."

* * * * * * * * * *

Note.—"Union is situated on the west bank of Grand River (Neosho) about 25 miles north of its entrance into the Arkansaw. The buildings are erected on an eminence, about one mile from the river." Morse's Report, p. 217.

"In report of the Union Mission, Oct. 30th, 1821, to the Sec. of War, the following statement appears:

"In the month of August, it was ascertained, that the great Osage Mission had arrived at *Harmony*, and that a skillful interpreter had been found at the U. S. factory, in the immediate vicinity of that station. It was thought expedient that two of the brethren should repair thither, and pursue their study, in company with the assistant of the other mission. Under date of the 28th, of December, Mr. Chapman states that they had finished a dictionary, and the most important part of a grammar, and were then attending to the construction of sentences in the Osage language."

Mrs. Jones—Harmony, August 11th, 1821.

"While I write this, five of my white brethren and sisters are seated by my side. One woman, with a smiling countenance, sits viewing me, and says, she cannot write, but can speak some English. On our first interview, about fifteen men, women and children unexpectedly came on shore to see us. They appeared much pleased. We visited their wigwams. They gave us green corn and watermelons.

Some of the Indians have pleasant, intelligent countenances. They appear to have great confidence in us. They say our hearts appear good outside now, but they wish to try us three years, and in that time they can judge whether they are good inside. They appear fond of our children, often clasp them in their arms, and bring them presents of nuts. The chiefs and the Big Warrior assure us, that they will protest us from injury from their nation, and that our smallest child shall experience no harm."

Mr. Jones—Harmony.

"From the time we left New York to the time we reached our station, was something more than five months. The distance not far from two thousand miles. When the council assembled at Harmony, we found it a truly interesting season to all present. The Indians discovered to us minds as well stored with knowledge, as could be expected of the children. of nature. They seemed to be happy that we had come, and expressed much willingness to give up their children to be instructed in the arts of civilization. They promised to give

to us whatever land we should mark out. Since that time they have frequently visited us, and seem to be happy in our society. They are in appearance as noble a race of people as I have ever seen. We are hoping in the spring to be able to put our school into operation, and then we shall be able to find what abilities they have to learn.

The men are large and well built—not many of them are less than six feet in height. I think we have great encouragement to believe that it will not be long before their habits will be changed, and they become both civilized and christianized."

Dr. Belcher—Harmony, December 21st, 1821.

"The season is cold. Snow, two or three inches deep, has lain upon the ground for more than two weeks. We find our flannels in this climate, not only acceptable, but very beneficial to health. In addition to a good kitchen, and warehouse, we have finished ten small, but comfortable log houses; and as soon as the weather will permit, we shall erect a school house. We hope soon to enter upon our missionary labors. From present appearances, we have no doubt of obtaining as many of the Osage children for the school, as we shall be able to accommodate. Several of the tribe have called on us, and offered their children, expressing a wish that they might be taught to read and live like white people."

The Superintendent—Harmony, April 2nd, 1822.

"Our family now consists of eighty persons in our school. We have sixteen Osage children, who are making pleasing progress in their learning, some of them can spell readily in words of two syllables. I have under my care here five little girls, the oldest seven years of age, and the others about three, they began to speak English, and can understand all that is said to them. We have a sabbath school; most of the hired men attend it, and appear quite engaged in their studies. We have a garden of four acres, fenced and plowed a part of it is planted, and several kinds of seeds are up. The brethren are preparing to plant forty acres of corn. They are also engaged in erecting a grist mill and a saw mill

about a mile below us, and the latter they expect to put in operation in the month of June. Our labors are arduous and our situation responsible. Pray for us, that we may be strengthened to a faithful discharge of our duties.

Journal of the Mission in the month of December—Friday, Dec. 28th, 1821.

"Saw White Hair again today. He says that the meddling traders who are among them will be a great hinderance to our success in obtaining their children, as they are scattering the people. It appears evident that there are some traders among them that contrive every plan and adopt every kind of artifice and intrigue to lead or drive the Indians away from the trading houses established by the government, in order to gain the trade themselves. White Hair says he thinks we shall obtain some children; but until these things can be regulated by government, we can not expect very much success."

PIKE COUNTY MARRIAGE RECORD.

1818–1837.

The following list gives the names of the groom and bride, with the date of marriage, and the official who performed the ceremony. If the office of such person is not stated it will be understood that he was a minister.

James Templeton—Jenny Mackey. Jan. 26, 1818. John Mathews, Presbyterian.
James Venable—Lucinda Walker. Feb. 6, 1818. John Mathews.
Andrew Jordan—Peggy Henry. Oct. 6, 1818. John Mathews.
Carroll Moss—Miss Mackey. Dec. 10, 1818. John Mathews.
Tyra A. Haden—Unice Fisher. Dec. 31, 1818. Leroy Jackson, Baptist.
Joseph Walker—Sarah Patterson. Jan. 28, 1819. Leroy Jackson.
John Hynen—Betsy Moss. Feb. 24, 1819. John Mathews.
James Orr—Betsy Campbell. May 11, 1819. John Mathews.
Jacob Lames—Maria Phillips. June 22, 1819. John Mathews.
Joseph Basye—Ann Watson. Nov. 18, 1819. Alex. McAlister.
John Kincaid—Susanna McCune. Dec. 13, 1819. Leroy Jackson.
Mathew Byrnside—Anna Booth. Dec. 23, 1819. John Mathews.
George Campbell—Polly Benz. Jan. 2, 1820. Leroy Jackson.

William Oustott—Frances Harper. Jan. 7, 1820. Dabney Jones, J. P.
Meek Watson—Betsy Jordan. Jan. 20, 1820. John Mathews.
John Denny—Rosanna Walker. Jan. 20, 1820. Stephen Ruddell, Baptist
Daniel Hendrick—Darkus Conaway. Mar. 5, 1820. Leroy Jackson.
Robert Muse—Margaret Frier. Mar. 16, 1820. Leroy Jackson.
John Gossaline—Peggy Templeton. June 1820. John Mathews.
William K. Pickens—Margaret Jordan. Apr. 20, 1820. John Bryson, J. P.
John Watson—Ann Rogers. July 6, 1820. John Bryson, J. P.
——Allison—Mrs. Love. Aug. 8, 1820. John Mathews.
James Johnson—Nancy Horsley. Aug. 24, 1820. John Mathews.
Notley Burch—Nellie Brown. Aug. 31, 1820. John Bryson, J. P.
Thomas Burbridge—Margaret Chilton. Sept. 12, 1820. M. J. Noyes, J. P.
Joseph Thomas of Kentucky—Elizabeth Goldsberry. Sept. 14, 1820. John Bryson, J. P.
Jesse Roberts—Nancy Green Watson. Oct. 3, 1820. M. J. Noyes, J. P.
John Scott—Betsy Lewellin. Oct. 1820. Davis Biggs, Baptist.
John Barnett—Ann Stith. Nov. 12, 1820. Stephen Ruddell.
Joseph McConnel—Cynthia Gordon. Dec. 7, 1820. John Mathews.
Joseph Gash—Sally Longmire. Dec. 1820. Davis Biggs.
Christopher Columbus Easton—Margaret Mountjoy. Dec. 28, 1820. Stephen Ruddell.
James Glenn—Betsy Watson. Jan. 18, 1821. John Mathews.
John S. Ferguson—Rebena Stephenson. Jan. 25, 1821. M. J. Noyes, J. P.
Levi Newman—Catharine Jordan. Feb. 15, 1821. M. J. Noyes, J. P.
John Donovan—Patsy Ford. Feb. 22, 1821. ————
Josiah Henry—Jane Jordan. Mar. 1, 1821. M. J. Noyes, J. P.
Moses Kelly—Nancy Small. Mar. 15, 1821. John Mathews.
John Reading—Sally Maxfield. Mar. 22, 1821. John Mathews.
Canada Frier—Rebecca Williams. June 26, 1821. Davis Biggs.
Fisher Petty—Sally Jackson. Oct. 28, 1821. Davis Biggs.
Robert Maconnel—Jean Turner. Nov. 15, 1821. John Mathews.
Adam Mace—Maximila . Nov. 22, 1821. Davis Biggs.
John Conley—Betsey Wattihouse. Dec. 25, 1821. Benj. Mun.
Joseph Mackey—Betsy Davis. Jan. 31, 1822. John Jordan, J. P.
John Shwim—Nancy Johnson. Feb. 25, 1822. John Mathews.
Samuel Shaw—Phebe Mann. Apr. 23, 1822. John Mathews.
Benson Bailey—Eva Kelly. Jan. 30, 1823. Wm. McLoed, J. P.
John Venable—Elizabeth Bryson. Dec. 4, 1823. John Jordan, J. P.
Ephraim W. Beasley—Rebecca Ruddell. Feb. 5, 1824. R. Kerr, J. P.
James Venable—Polly Bryson. June 10, 1824. John Jordan, J. P.
Absalom Sutton—Matilda Tribue. July 15, 1824. Davis Biggs.
William S. Brimer—Hannah Venable. Nov. 11, 1824. John Jordan, J. P.
Willis Whitley—Polly Swain. Feb. 15, 1825. Samuel Rubey, Presby.
Benj. Ealy—Patsy Layne. Mar. 10, 1825. Caleb Weeden.
Nathaniel Montgomery—Patsy Mitchell. Mar. 10, 1825. Davis Biggs.

Jeremiah Penix—Perthana South. Mar. 24, 1825. Caleb Weeden, Presby.
John Jordan—Jane South. Apr. 1825. Davis Biggs.
Elijah Hudson—Polly Montgomery. Aug. 30, 1825. Caleb Weeden.
David A. Briggs—Polly Parks. Aug. 30, 1825. Samuel G. Briggs.
Christian Lighter—Matilda Keithley. Sept. 8, 1825. Dabney Jones, J. P.
Bartholomew Grogin of Howard Co.—Mary Fraker. Sept. 22, 1825. Thomas Kerr, J. P.
William McCune—Jane Guy. Nov. 6, 1825. Thomas McQueen, J. P.
Richard Brewer—Polly McCune. Nov. 13, 1825. Jeremiah Taylor, Baptist.
Nathan Swift—Sally Campbell. Nov. 24, 1825. Caleb Weeden.
Peter Offe—Lucy Kelly. Nov. 24, 1825. Davis Biggs.
Jordan McClellan—Marilla Burns. Dec. 13, 1825. John Jordan, J. P.
Arthur Burns—Sally Moore. Dec. 14, 1825. John Jordan, J. P.
James Patton—Elizabeth Jamison. Dec. 14, 1825. Caleb Weeden.
Maryland Jones—Sally Anderson. Dec. 22, 1825. Thos. Kerr, J. P.
James Reed—Elizabeth Harlow. Dec. 25, 1825. C. C. Eastin, J. P.
Daniel Ferguson—Susanna Sinclair. Jan. 4, 1826. Jos. B. Yeater, J. P.
James Hobbs—Sally Davis. Jan. 12, 1826. M. J. Noyes, J. P.
Joseph Miller—Polly White. Feb. 26, 1826. Robert Rennek.
Heman Wallace—Sally Mellheizer. Feb. 28, 1826. M. J. Noyes, J. P.
John Watson—Nancy Hutton. Mar. 7, 1826. John Jordan, J. P.
Isaac Orr—Joanah Campbell. Mar. 16, 1826. Caleb Weeden.
John Guiley—Sarah Ann Kennady. Apr. 27, 1826. Davis Biggs.
William Simpson—Pamelia Burns. May 7, 1826. Wm. McLoed, J. P.
James E. Glenn—Susan Foster. May 25, 1826. M. J. Noyes, J. P.
Joel Campbell—Rosanna Love. June 8, 1826. Davis Biggs.
John M. Jordan—Sarah Jones. June 22, 1826. Thos. Kerr, J. P.
James Grimes—Rebecca Mulherrin. Aug. 6, 1826. Thos. McQueen, J. P.
Thomas Kerr, Esq.—Susan Kincaid, Aug. 15, 1826. David M. Kirkpatrick.
Robert B. Jordan—Isipheny Allison. Aug. 24, 1826. Robert Renick.
Solomon Fisher—Susannah Thompson. Sept. 5, 1826. Dabney Jones, J. P.
William Harper—Jane Walker. Sept. 14, 1826. Jos. Yeater, J. P.
Augustus H. Evans—Mildred M. James. Oct. 9, 1826. Samuel Lewellen, J. P.
Matthew Moss—Jane Mackey. Nov. 2, 1826. Wm. McLoed.
Wilson Cook—Patsey Jones. Nov. 9, 1826. Davis Biggs.
Joshua White—Ann Triplett. Dec. 5, 1826. Wm. McLoed, J. P.
Wm. Walker—Emily Moore. Dec. 21, 1826. M. J. Noyes, J. P.
Zachariah Hogan—Polly McClane. Dec. 24, 1826. Wm. McLoed, J. P.
Pleasant Hudson—Polly Mase. Jan. 4, 1827. Dabney Jones, J. P.
Milton Finley—Sally Grant. Jan. 4, 1827. Davis Biggs.
John Liter—Susan Clark. Jan. 14, 1827. Samuel G. Briggs.

Wm. Irvine—Kitty House. Jan. 18, 1827. Thos. Kerr, J. P.
Alexander Oldham—Lydia Williams. Mar. 1, 1827. C. C. Eastin, J. P.
Richard Addis of Fulton Co., Ill.—Sarah Ann Davis. Mar. 4, 1827. M. J. Noyes, J. P.
Washington Dunham—Nancy Griffee. Mar. 18, 1827. Davis Biggs.
John Layne—Ann Porter. Apr. 5, 1827. Dabney Jones, J. P.
Robert Williams—Amelia Beasley. April 15, 1827. C. C. Eastin, J. P.
Granville Cothron—Mary Ann Williams. Apr. 29, 1827. James McBride.
Franklin Burnet—Jane Johnston. May 17, 1827. Davis Biggs.
John J. McCloskey—Drusilla Turbit. May 20, 1827. C. C. Eastin, J. P.
Noah Beasley—Catherine Boothe. May 31, 1827. M. J. Noyes.
William Bryson—Liza Yates. June 7, 1827. James W. Campbell, Presbyterian.
Thomas Jackson—Julian Mefford. Aug. 2, 1827. Samuel G. Briggs.
Willis Hutton—Cassandra Humphrey. Aug. 16, 1827. M. J. Noyes, J. P.
William Eoff—Patsy Rowland. Aug. 23, 1827. M. J. Noyes.
Richard Worsham—Elizabeth Triplett. Aug. 30, 1827. Wm. McLoed, J. P.
William Hayden—Parthenia Fisher. Sept. 9, 1827. Rev. Samuel G. Briggs
Richard Yale—Liza Bonham. Sept. 13, 1827. Rev. James W. Campbell.
Matthew Smith—Susanna Layne. Sept. 25, 1827. Dabney Jones, J. P.
Thomas Buchanan—Siana Fisher. Oct. 24, 1827. Samuel Lewellen, J.P.
Dudley Butler—Matilda Liter. Oct. 25, 1827. Samuel Briggs.
Samuel C. Rubey of Cooper Co.—Elizabeth Alison. Nov. 6, 1827. James W. Campbell.
John Trewitt—Margaret Hayden. Nov. 8, 1827. Samuel Briggs.
Thomas Bramble—Amelia Butler. Nov. 22, 1827. Francis Watts, J. P.
William Parks—Leura Moore. Nov. 29, 1827. Samuel Briggs.
Owen Doyle—Sally Humphrey. Nov. 29, 1827. Davis Biggs, Baptist.
Eluathan Wicks—Elizabeth Karr. Dec. 16, 1827. S. Lewellen, J. P.
John Jones—Lydia Sidener. Dec. 18, 1827. Dabney Jones, J. P.
James McClellan—Elizabeth Grant. Jan. 3, 1828. John Jordan, J. P.
Ayers Layne—Polly Sidener. Jan. 8, 1828. Dabney Jones, J. P.
John A. Cobb—Eleanor Cleaver. Feb. 28, 1828. Dabney Jones.
John Mitchell—Patsy Watson. Mar. 9, 1828. Davis Biggs.
Sampson Anderson—Patience Spears. Mar. 27, 1828. Wm. McLoed, J. P.
John Burnett—Sally Johnson. Mar. 30, 1828. M. J. Noyes, J. P.
Wm. Brown—Malvina Pearce. May 18, 1828. S. Lewellen, J. P.
Woodson Blankenship—Mahala Oustot. July 3, 1828. S. Lewellen.
Alfred Mefford—Betsey Pritchard. July 10, 1828. Davis Biggs.
James Smith—Eliza Findley. July 10, 1828. Davis Biggs.
John Kincaid of Lincoln Co.—Caroline Campbell. July 22, 1828. James W. Campbell.

Matthew Anderson—Sally Hinton. Aug. 5, 1828. Harrison Hendrick, J. P.
Samuel W. Parsons—Margaret Hinton. Aug. 7, 1828. Slade Hammond, J. P.
Charles Williams—Margaret Carpenter. Aug. 12, 1828. Davis Biggs.
Robert Brown—Patsey McGarey. Sept. 16, 1828. Davis Biggs.
Thomas McMillen—Ursula Humphrey. Sept. 25, 1828. Davis Biggs.
Ezekiel Ferrell—Ann Burch. Oct. 7, 1828. S. Lewellen, J. P.
Thomas Hudson—Polly Hammond. Oct. 23, 1828. Harrison Hendrick, J. P.
Daniel Bolling—Sally St. Clair. Oct. 30, 1828. Dabney Jones.
Jesse Humphrey—Hannah McMillen. Nov. 2, 1828. M. J. Noyes.
George Jackson—Melinda Jacks. Nov. 6, 1828. Davis Biggs.
Solomon Ouslott—Mary Ann Fugate. Nov. 13, 1828. S. Lewellen.
Charles Blankenship—Mary Lewellen. Nov. 18, 1828. S. Lewellen.
Charles Williams—Margaret Carpenter. Nov. 21, 1828. Wm. McLoed.
William Taylor—Polly Tumolt. Nov. 27, 1828. Davis Biggs.
John S. Craig—Nancy McKey. Dec. 4, 1828. Thos. McQueen, J. P.
William Brimer—Mrs. Polly South. Jan. 15, 1829. M. J. Noyes.
Reuben McCroskey—Betsey Benus. Jan. 22, 1829. Davis Biggs.
Chappell Gregory—Penelope Moore. Feb. 1, 1829. David Hubbard, Baptist.
James I. Elliott—Jane Griffith. Feb. 3, 1829. Wm. McLoed.
Thomas Dunkin—Emelia Williams. Feb. 5, 1829. Francis Watts, J. P.
Abram Hostetter—Polly Mefford. Feb. 5, 1829. S. Lewellen.
Isaac Hills—Elizabeth Swain. Feb. 12, 1829. Wm. Tompkins, J. P.
William Penix—Nancy Thompson, Feb. 19, 1829. Davis Biggs.
Lewis James—Mary Vail. Feb. 19, 1829. B. S. Ashley, Methodist.
Elijah Williams—Polly Purdom. Mar. 1, 1829. G. P. Nash., J. P.
John Watt—Catherine Sealy. Mar. 12, 1829. Harrison Hendrick, J. P.
Jeptha Ousley—Eunice Brown. Mar. 12, 1829. Davis Biggs.
John Claton—Susanna Tribue. Mar. 31, 1829. Davis Biggs.
Napoleon Thompson—Matilda L. Lindsey. Apr. 9, 1829. Davis Biggs.
James Pharr—Lucy B. Fortune. Apr. 21, 1829. Samuel Pharr, Presbyterian.
Norman Boothe—Sarah Jane Lindsey. May 29, 1829. Davis Biggs.
James Roach—Paulina Frier. June 4, 1829. M. J. Noyes, J. P.
James Scott—Elizabeth Purdon. June 23, 1829. Robert Irvine, J. P.
Joseph Burbridge—Sally Jordan. July 2, 1829. M. J. Noyes.
Mastin Arthur—Basheba Butt. July 23, 1829. Wm. McLoed.
Robert Allison—Louisa Jane Carroll. July 30, 1829. M. J. Noyes.
James R. Hayden—Purlina Williams. Aug. 20, 1829. Slade Hammond J. P.
Gad Chapan—Nancy Turner. Sept. 3, 1829. James W. Campbell.
Wilkerson W. W. Watts—Leones Jacoby. Sept. 10, 1829. Davis Biggs.

Moses Hendrick—Amanda Daniel. Sept. 15, 1829. Harrison Hendrick, J. P.
Francis Campbell—Indiana Boone. Oct. 22, 1829. Davis Biggs.
Samuel Epperson—Catherine Robertson. Oct. 29, 1829. William Tompkins, J. P.
Henry Crow—Susan Ripperton. Nov. 5, 1829. Robert Irvine, J. P.
Greenlee Hayes—Elizabeth Jane Keith. Dec. 8, 1829. G. P. Nash, J. P.
George Miller—Betsey Adams. Dec. 10, 1829. Davis Biggs.
Samuel Grooms—Ann Sidwell. Dec. 10, 1829. James W. Campbell.
James Kinney, son of Hugh Kinney and Judith Major and Jane Williams, daughter of Isaac Williams and Margaret Hunter. Dec. 20, 1829. F. F. L. Vevseydt, Catholic Priest.
Joseph Hayden—Nancy Williams. Jan. 20, 1830. G. P. Nash, J. P., Lincoln Co.
Thomas South—Margaret South. Jan. 26, 1830. James Campbell.
William Drummond—Emeline Rowland. Jan. 31, 1830. Samuel Pharr.
William H. Jones—Mary Jane Williams. Feb. 3, 1830. M. J. Noyes.
James Renny—Rosannah Brow. Feb. 4, 1830. Davis Biggs.
Caleb Mefford—Mary Pritchett. Feb. 11, 1830. R. Q. Stark, Methodist.
Samuel W. Finley—Cynthia Ann Carroll. Feb. 18, 1830. M. J. Noyes.
Jacob W. Thomas—Miss Jane Thomas. Mar. 7, 1830. Thos. McQueen.
John C. Jordan—Nancy Underwood. Mar. 23, 1830. James W. Campbell.
Joel Griffeth, Jr.—Nancy Moore. Apr. 1, 1830. David Hubbard.
Adam Jamison—Nancy Sherwood. Apr. 8, 1830. Samuel Pharr.
Robert Anderson—Mrs. Anna Burbridge. Apr. 15, 1830. M. J. Noyes.
Cyrus Watson—Betsy Mitchell. Apr. 29, 1830. Davis Biggs.
James A. Jordan—Julian Smith. Apr. 29, 1830. James W. Campbell.
John Turner—Margaret Gordon. May 11, 1830. James W. Campbell.
Joseph D. Tapley—Jemima C. Watson. May 13, 1830. R. Q. Stark, Methodist.
Simon White—Mahala Gibson. May 13, 1830. James W. Campbell.
Samuel Thomas—Elizabeth Wells. May 13, 1830. Francis Watts, J. P.
John Turpin—Betsy Moore. June 3, 1830. Davis Biggs.
Marville Oustot—Charlotte Hayes. June 3, 1830. George Waters.
Johnson Hendrick—Levicy Standford. June 10, 1830. Harrison Hendrick, J. P.
Wm. Cornelius—Hannah Ann Hays. June 14, 1830. Robert L. McAfee.
Bennett Nally—Jane Anderson. June 15, 1830. Samuel Pharr.
John Duncan—Sally Kilby. July 14, 1830. Robert Irvine, J. P.
George Hughlett—Syrena Duncan. Aug. 3, 1830. Robert Irvine.
John Jordan—Elizabeth Underwood. Aug. 17, 1830. Wm. S. Lacy, Presbyterian.
Clayton Allcorn—Eleanor Haff. Aug. 19, 1830. James W. Campbell.
James McMillen—Tabitha Unsell. Aug. 26, 1830. Davis Biggs.

Morris James—Mary Beasley. Sept. 5, 1830. Francis Watts.
Samuel Benn—Mary Ann Mefford. Sept. 5, 1830. R. Q. Stark.
Rev. Thomas Johnson—Sarah T. Davis. Sept. 7, 1830. William Ketron, Methodist.
Parsons Brown—Orpha Bogges. Oct. 21, 1830. Davis Biggs.
William Googe—Naomi Bogges. Oct. 21, 1830. Davis Biggs.
Hampton Weed—Mary Irvine. Oct. 22, 1830. Davis Biggs.
William Gibson—Pasy Swift. Nov. 7, 1830. James W. Campbell.
William Browning—Elizabeth Mefford. Nov. 14, 1830. R. Q. Stark.
Matthew B. Moore—Amanda Lain. Nov. 14, 1830. Frederick B. Leach, Methodist.
Cyrus Mackey—Malinda Jones. Nov. 23, 1830. Thomas McQueen, J. P.
George Burns—Sarah Turner. Nov. 25, 1830. James W. Campbell.
Sanders H. Bartlett—Margaret Hobbs. Dec. 9, 1830. M. J. Noyes.
Ephraim Jinkins—Margaret McDowell. Dec. 16, 1830. Stephen Ruddell.
William Colliver—Polly Grooms. Dec. 21, 1830. Samuel Pharr.
Francis H. Bonham—Mary Ann Neville. Dec. 23, 1830. George Waters.
John Worsham—Martha McQuary. Jan. 6, 1831.
John Scott—Margaret Givens. Jan. 20, 1831. David McAlister, J. P.
John Long—Liza Ann Grymes. Jan. 25, 1831. Stephen Ruddell.
Joseph H. Thomas—Sally Ann Sidwell. Jan. 27, 1831. Thos. McQueen.
Thomas Triplett—Jane E. Bradley. Feb. 13, 1831. Thos. McQueen.
Phillips J. Thomas—Verlinda Duncan. Feb. 24, 1831. Frederick B. Leach.
George Miers—Milly Anderson. Mar. 20, 1831. Francis Watts.
Edmond Tucker—Betsy Colwell. Mar. 24, 1831. Davis Biggs.
John Montgomery—Elizabeth Ravenscraft. Mar. 27, 1831. James W. Campbell.
Belitha G. Long—Margaret Thomas. Mar. 28, 1831. Thos. McQueen.
Robert Dillard—Susannah Seely. Mar. 29, 1831. Isaac J. Nowell.
Hiram Petree—Mary Carr. Mar. 31, 1831. Davis Biggs.
John Leeper—Mahala Hobbs. June 9, 1831. James M. Watson, J. P.
Levi Pettibone—Martha Rouse. June 14, 1831. James W. Campbell.
Wm. Brown—Mary Love. June 16, 1831. Davis Biggs.
Solomon Fisher—Elizabeth Welthy. June 26, 1831. R. Q. Stark.
Alexander Sinclair—Lucinda Boling. July 3, 1831. Alexander Waggener, J. P.
John Chilton—Rachel Jackson. July 17, 1831. James W. Campbell,
James Harvey Davis—Letitia R. Staley. July 26, 1831. Davis Biggs.
John Purdon—Catherine Jane Weatherford. Aug. 11, 1831. F. B. Leach.
Thomas J. Mackey—Sarah Griffith. Aug. 11, 1831. James W. Campbell.
Dayton Crider—Polly Emison. Aug. 25, 1831. Willis Mitchell, J. P
Merriam Moore—Permelia Evans, Farmer. Aug. 31, 1831. Davis Biggs.
Abraham Davis—Sally Burns. Sept. 1, 1831. James M. Watson.
Peter Anson—Lorinda Grooms. Sept. 1, 1831. James W. Campbell.

Turner Hayden—Sallena Fisher. Sept. 4, 1831. Gabriel Phillips, J. P.
Judson M. Keath—Sarah Hammer. Sept. 6, 1831. Gabriel Phillips, J. P.
John Mitchell—Sarah Prichard. Sept. 11, 1831. James W. Campbell.
Alfred Swaringin—Amanda McCloar. Sept. 15, 1831. James W. Campbell.
Ivy Sumolt—Sally James. Sept. 18, 1831. Davis Biggs.
Benjamin Allen—Margaret McAlister. Sept. 29, 1831. Wm. Tompkins, J. P.
William Bradshaw—Drucilla Harvey. Oct. 3, 1831. Samuel Findly, Presbyterian.
Hezekiah Gibson—Terissa Bishop. Oct. 13, 1831. S. W. Finley, J. P.
Wm. Fletcher—Rachel Burrows. Oct. 13, 1831. Gabriel Phillips, J. P.
Isaac Orr—Susan Darby. Oct. 20, 1831. Samuel Findly.
Joshua Blankenbaker—Elizabeth Linyard. Oct. 23, 1831. David McAlister, J. P.
Richard Oldham—July Williams. Oct. 25, 1831. Francis Watts, J. P.
Peter Grant—Martha Hollad. Nov. 10, 1831. Davis Biggs.
Peter Sap—Patience Wells. Nov. 22, 1831. Francis Watts, J. P.
Lenus H. Watson—Louisa Carr. Dec. 1, 1831. Willis Mitchell, J. P.
John C. Basye—Penina Watson. Dec. 1, 1831. James W. Campbell.
William Alexander—Jane Kennady. Dec. 5, 1831. Davis Biggs.
Freeman Elmore—Martha Orr. Dec. 20, 1831. Samuel Findly.
Joseph Barnett—Mary Fry. Dec. 23, 1831. James W. Campbell.
James Trimble—Ruth Wells. Jan. 5, 1832. Francis Watts, J. P.
Myaman Templeton—Mary Mackey. Jan. 5, 1832. James W. Campbell.
Samuel K. Campbell—Elizabeth Darby. Jan. 12, 1832. Samuel Findly.
Johnson Barnard—Nancy Colliver. Jan. 23, 1832. James M. Watson, J. P.
Richard Ayres—Isabella Findley. Feb. 3, 1832. James W. Campbell.
John Nichols—Mary Ann Brown. Feb. 5, 1832. Gabriel Phillips, J. P.
William Fisher—Eliza Hostetter. Feb. 16, 1832. Gabriel Phillips.
Pleasant Mabray—Barshaba Ingram. Mar. 1, 1832. Harrison Hendrick, J. P.
John Mase—Louisa Harris. Mar. 8, 1832. Harrison Hendrick.
Mastin Moore—Margaret Parsons. Mar. 8, 1832. David Hubbard.
Madison Farquer of Louisville, Ky.—Mary Ann Jane Martin, Mar. 21, 1832. F. B. Leach.
Abraham E. Kilby—Rhodea Parsons. Mar. 22, 1832. F. B. Leach.
Silas M. Doyle—Lavicy Keithley. Apr. 8, 1832. George Waters.
David Oustot—Katherine Gibson. Apr. 12, 1832. Isaac G. Nowell, J. P.
Thomas C. Wells—Susan Dawson. Apr. 26, 1832. Francis Watts.
Thomas R. Vaughan—Lucy L. Edmonds. May 2, 1832. F. B. Leach.
Cullen Tinker of St. Louis—Polly Ann Biggs. May 7, 1832. Davis Biggs.
Spencer Wood—Relief McConnell. May 10, 1832. John Price, J. P.
Washington Watts—Marietta Gray. May 17, 1832. Davis Biggs.

James D. Tisdell—Martha Ann Boxley. June 7, 1832. L. Rogers, J. P.
Samuel E. Nevil—Charlotte Boone. June 7, 1832. F. B. Leach.
Ignatius Burns—Elizabeth Bailey. June 21, 1832. Gabriel Phillips.
Wm. M. Swain—Francis Walker. July 8, 1832. Isaac J. Nowell, J. P.
Eli Keithley—Nancy Aulman. Aug. 9, 1832. Gabriel Phillips.
Joseph Shanks—Patsey Davis. Aug. 9, 1832. James M. Watson.
James Brown—Elmira Merrit. Aug. 14, 1832. Gabriel Phillips.
Nicholas Murrow, Sr.—Mrs. Mary Owens. Aug. 22, 1832. Andrew Forgey, J. P.
James Stevens—Mary Love. Aug. 23, 1832. Davis Biggs.
Thomas B. Whitledge—Susan Jacoby. Aug. 30, 1832. Jeremiah Vardeman, Baptist.
John Wesley Gillum—Wilmina Suddith. Sept. 6, 1832. F. B. Leach.
William Spencer—Elizabeth Decamp. Sept. 23, 1832. William Bryson, J. P.
Israel N. Bust—Susan H. January. Oct. 4, 1832. S. W. Finley, J. P.
Thomas Anson—Polly Burbridge. Oct. 4, 1832. John H. Hughes, Christian Church.
Daniel Stark—Eliza M. Campbell. Oct. 6, 1832. Stephen Ruddell.
Washington Sterrett of St. Louis Co.—Margaret Graffort. Oct. 7, 1832. John Price, J. P.
Robert Barnett—Matilda Prichard. Oct. 16, 1832. James W. Campbell.
Chappel Gregory—Polly Underwood. Oct. 18, 1832. Davis Biggs.
Aaron Vanvickel—Catherine Mase. Oct. 23, 1832. Gabriel Phillips, J.P.
Caswell Kilby—Patsy Standford. Oct. 25, 1832. F. B. Leach.
John Mulherrin—Jane Griffith. Oct. 25, 1832. John H. Hughes.
James Boone—Matilda Wainscott. Oct. 27, 1832. Lewis Rogers, J. P.
George Brown—Irenia Merrit. Nov. 1, 1832. G. Phillips.
Lafranier C. Musick—Jane D. Haden. Nov. 4, 1832. Thomas R. Musick, Baptist.
Lunsford Lewellen Louis—Eliza Jane Louis. Nov. 4, 1832. Davis Biggs.
Henry C. Draper—Mary Jones. Nov. 11, 1832. James W. Campbell.
Thomas Smith—Mahala Cast Steel. Nov. 18, 1832. John Price, J. P.
Lewis Haden—Mary E. Bellum. Nov. 18, 1832. Thomas R. Musick.
Micajah Thompson—Elizabeth Mefford. Nov. 20, 1832. Gabriel Phillips.
Foreman Long—Harriet Crow. Nov. 27, 1832. James W. Campbell.
Napoleon B. Van Winkle of Illinois—Sarah Crow. Nov. 27, 1832. James W. Campbell.
Elihu Watson—Elizabeth Watson. Nov. 27, 1832. Joseph J. Basye, M.E.
William Morrow of Lincoln Co.—Polly Hughes. Nov. 29, 1832. David Hubbard.
Robert Watson—Elizabeth McQuie. Dec. 13, 1832. Samuel Findly.
Flemming Holloway of Montgomery Co.—Ann Hagood. Dec. 20, 1832. David Hubbard.
Carson King—Nancy Humphrey. Dec. 20, 1832. F. B. Leach.

William Igo—Mary C. Montgomery. Dec. 20, 1832. J. H. Hughes.
William McDowan—Damarins Bradley. Dec. 23, 1832. J. H. Hughes.
William Cossy—Mrs. Sarah M. Calister. Dec. 23, 1832. William Bryson, J. P.
Asa Luck—Lucy Fitsue. Dec. 27, 1832. James W. Campbell.
Thomas Smith—Nancy Hickoson. Jan. 3, 1833. Davis Biggs.
James D. McElwee—Mary Mills. Jan. 3, 1833. Lewis Rogers, J. P.
James McCloed—Sally Kelly. Jan. 3, 1833. Davis Biggs.
John Oliver—Elender Carpenter. Jan. 6, 1833. James M. Watson, J. P.
Willis Sidwell—Eliza Brown. Jan. 10, 1833. James W. Campbell.
James H. Stewart—Mary H. Young. Jan. 20, 1833. Lewis Rogers, J. P.
Elijah Harper—Sally Roberts. Feb. 19, 1833. G. Phillips.
Samuel Abbot—Mary Hagood. Feb. 21, 1833. David Hubbard.
William Dobyns—Lucinda Peper. Feb. 24, 1833. Samuel Pharr, Presbyterian.
John McLaughlin—Martha Ann Sidwell. Feb. 28, 1833. James W. Campbell.
Claybourn M. Thermon—Rebecca Mackey. Mar. 14, 1833. James M. Watson.
Irvine Davis—Margaret Kerr. Mar. 18, 1833. George W. Bewley, Methodist.
William Hutchison—Nancy Biggs. Apr. 3, 1833. J. Vardeman.
John C. Bowles—Mileta A. May. Apr. 3, 1833. F. B. Leach.
John S. King—Harriet Oden. Apr. 5, 1833. F. B. Leach.
Asa Todd—Elizabeth Whitledge. Apr. 11, 1833. J. H. Hughes.
Solomon Fisher—Elizabeth Welty. Apr. 18, 1833. G. Phillips, J. P.
Irvine Guy—Nancy L. Vaughan. May 2, 1833. J. H. Hughes.
Alfred Oden—Francis Ann Brown. May 23, 1833. F. B. Leach.
Benjamin Hawkins—Ailsey Loury. June 6, 1833. Davis Biggs.
Flemming House—Sally Humphrey. June 6, 1833. F. B. Leach.
James McKee—Elizabeth Mulherrin. June 9, 1833. J. H. Hughes.
John Kerr—Sally Wells. June 13, 1833. F. B. Leach.
Booker P. Edwards—Polly Lacy McCune. June 13, 1833. James W. Campbell.
Caleb Brown—Cinthia Hughes. June 23, 1833. David McAlister, J. P.
Daniel Haden—Mary Ann Musick. June 24, 1833. J. J. McCloskey, J. P.
Richard Wells—Levilda Kerr. June 30, 1833. R. K. Jordan.
Felix Smith—Barbara Dismukes. July 18, 1833. James W. Campbell.
Catton Mun—Eliza Elmore. Aug. 1, 1833. Samuel Findly.
Lewis Parsons—Louisa Moore. Aug. 1, 1833. David Hubbard.
Robert T. Cassell—Nancy Butler. Aug. 3, 1833. S. W. Finley, J. P.
Jabez E. Dougherty—Haughn. Aug. 8, 1833. J. H. Hughes.
Harvey Mitchell—Harriet Hendrick. Aug. 8, 1833. F. B. Leech.
Richard Lewellen—Kitty Brice. Aug. 11, 1833. G. Phillips.
John J. McCloskey—Olive Tolbert. Aug. 21, 1833. J. H. Hughes.

F. C. Todd—Mary Ann Buford. Aug. 23, 1833. J. H. Hughes.
James McCord—Edna Pepper. Sept. 5, 1833. J. H. Hughes.
Dearborn Delaney—Matilda Alvis. Sept. 12, 1833. F. B. Leach.
John Shaw—Elizabeth Davis. Sept. 12, 1833. J. W. Campbell.
Hiram Ward—Elizabeth Hughes. Sept. 19, 1833. Francis Watts.
Milton Ravenscroft—Frances Luck. Sept. 19, 1833. Davis Biggs.
Edward Huntsman—Mary Ann Orr. Sept. 26, 1833. Samuel Findly.
David C. Purseley—Elizabeth Zumalt. Oct. 1, 1833. F. B. Leach.
Hezekiah Robey of Marion Co.—Magdalina Tillett. Oct. 7, 1833. J. M. Watson, J. P.
Reuben Underwood—Nancy Fry. Oct. 10, 1833. James W. Campbell.
Rolly Dickson—Tempa McCoy. Oct. 10, 1833. J. H. Hughes.
John Hughlett—Mrs. Dianah Willis. Oct. 17, 1833. Robert Irvine, J. P.
Orvel Crenshawe—Mavinda Norton. Oct. 24, 1833. James W. Campbell.
Francis Jacoby—Telitha Bondurant. Oct. 31, 1833. Davis Biggs.
John Brown—Catherine Brison. Nov. 7, 1833. Davis Biggs.
Edward Emerson—Isabella Shields. Nov. 23, 1833. Peter J. Lefevre, Catholic Priest.
James Colvin—Sarah Brown. Nov. 28, 1833. J. H. Hughes.
Richard Owens—Elizabeth Lindsey. Nov. 28, 1833. J. H. Hughes.
Joseph Counts—Edith Griffith. Dec. 5, 1833. J. H. Hughes.
James Lamb—Elizabeth Crow. Dec. 5, 1833. James W. Campbell.
James Frier, Sr.—Mary P. Luck, Sr. Dec. 8, 1833. Walter McQuie, Baptist.
Ammon Hostetter—Matilda Jackson. Dec. 15, 1833. G. Phillips.
Smiley Miller—Eleanor Gentle. Dec. 15, 1833. Isaac G. Nowell, J. P.
Isaac Rigsby—Catherine Anson. Dec. 20, 1833. J. W. Campbell.
James M. Frier—Mary P. Luck (minors). Dec. 26, 1833. Walter McQuie
Elijah Cole of Morgan Co., Ill.—Amanda Swearingen. Dec. 29, 1833. F. B. Leach.
Wm. D. Grant—Loucintha Moore. Dec. 29, 1833. G. W. Bewley.
John Jones—Mary Ann Landlin. Jan. 19, 1834. S. W. Finley, J. P.
Simon Branstetter—Jane P. Branstetter. Jan. 28, 1834. F. B. Leach.
John Turnbong—Ruth McLane. Jan. 1834. Francis Watts.
Martin H. Berry—Jane Brown. Feb. 13, 1834. Wm. Bryson, J. P.
William Brice—Tharnea Miller. Feb. 18, 1834. Davis Biggs.
Richard Estes of Lincoln Co.—Sarah Martin. Feb. 26, 1834. Sandy E. Jones, Christian Church.
Dr. William C. Hardin—Louisa M. Pettibone. Mar. 13, 1834. Samuel Findly.
Joseph Stanford—Fanny Williams. Mar. 20, 1834. Davis Biggs.
Tiry Martin—Elvira Thompson. Mar. 26, 1834. William W. Waddell, J. P.
Stephen Jett—Patsy Parker. Apr. 1, 1834. James W. Campbell.
William Hunter—America Fry. Apr. 13, 1834. James W. Campbell.

Enoch Hostetter—Sarah Floyd. Apr. 20, 1834. Isaac J. Nowell, J. P.
William F. Watson—Amelia McQuie. Apr. 30, 1834. James W. Campbell.
Drury Christian—Nancy Tillett. May 18, 1834. James M. Watson, J. P.
Samuel Galaspie—Mahala Dickerson. May 22, 1834. Elijah Williams.
Miles Price—Luannah Baxter. May 22, 1834. James W. Campbell.
Boone Elliott—Permelia Anderson. May 25, 1834. Francis Watts, J. P.
Daniel Draper of Lincoln Co.—Mary Orr. June 12, 1834. J. W. Campbell.
John Spencer—Amanda Melvina Brice. June 19, 1834. G. Phillips.
David Watson—Mary Nevil Edmunds. July 3, 1834. G. W. Bewley.
Dr. Beverly T. Coalter—Elizabeth J. McQueen. July 24, 1834. J. H. Hughes.
John R. Gilmore—Rebecca Frier. July 26, 1834. Geo. T. Ashburn, J. P.
Briant W. Obanison—Nancy Liles. Aug. 7, 1834. David Hubbard.
Elijah Sidwell—Martha Todd. Aug. 7, 1834. J. W. Campbell.
John Hobbs—Polly Lemasters. Aug. 10, 1834. James M. Watson.
Shelton Kennerly—Catherine Hays. Aug. 27, 1834. Samuel Findly.
William Steel—Mary Kerr. Aug. 28, 1834. Andrew Forgey, J. P.
Peter T. Vaughan—Mary Jeans. Sept. 4, 1834. J. H. Hughes.
William Vannoy—Nancy Mackey. Sept. 11, 1834. F. B. Leach.
James Greer—Martha Mullikin. Oct. 2, 1834. Samuel Pharr.
Wilbourn Neal—Susan Butler. Oct. 2, 1834. Geo. Waters.
Martin Harlow—Eunice Lyles. Oct. 2, 1834. J. H. Hughes.
John A. Mackey—Sarah Sinclair. Oct. 7, 1834. Samuel Pharr.
Isaac Uptegrove—Elizabeth Ann Ingram. Oct. 9, 1834. Harrison Hendrick, J. P.
Eaton Turner—Nancy Weldy. Oct. 23, 1834. Elijah Williams.
Alexander McNair—Dincy McCoy. Oct. 25, 1834. J. H. Hughes.
Nathaniel T. Pierce of Ralls Co.—Harriet Roberts. Oct. 30, 1834. Samuel Pharr.
William McCune—Jane Edwards. Oct. 30, 1834. J. W. Campbell.
Elisha Louis—Jane Hagewood. Nov. 5, 1834. Davis Biggs.
William Devin—Elizabeth Lewellen. Nov. 6, 1834. Elijah Williams.
Wesley Jackson—Elizabeth Waddell. Nov. 9, 1834. Wm. W. Waddell, J. P.
John Thomas—Darcus Munday. Nov. 13, 1834. Andrew Forgey, J. P.
Dan McElwee—Nancy Bradley. Nov. 20, 1834. Samuel Findly.
John Pit—Patsey True. Nov. 23, 1834. Francis Watts, J. P.
Morton Bowen—Evaline Smith. Nov. 27, 1834. Francis Watts.
Lawson V. Lafferty—Hester Ann Martin. Dec. 2, 1834. John B. Hays, J. P.
James Chamberlain—Martha Wright. Dec. 4, 1834. F. B. Leach.
James Branstetter—Elizabeth Branstetter. Dec. 11, 1834. F. B. Leach.

Thomas Cleaver of Ralls Co.—Margaret McCune. Dec. 16, 1834. James W. Campbell.

Samuel Hamilton—Nancy Reed. Dec. 29, 1834. J. H. Hughes, Christian Church, Paynesville, Mo.

Eliselett Pulaskay—Betsey Kane. Dec. 30, 1834. Davis Biggs.

William W. Waddle—Lois Goldsberry. Jan. 1, 1835. Davis Biggs.

John Calvin—Rosanah Sherwood. Jan. 6, 1835. J. H. Hughes.

John G. Givens—Mary Ann Stewart. Jan. 8, 1835. Lewis Rogers, J. P.

Philander Draper of Lincoln Co.—Eliza Ann Clark. Jan. 18, 1835. James W. Campbell.

William Shellhorse—Betsey Griffith. Jan. 20, 1835. Davis Biggs.

John R. Jordan of Morgan Co. Ill.—Mrs. Laura Parks. Jan. 22, 1835. F. B. Leach.

John G. Shields—Elizabeth Emerson. Jan. 29, 1835. Wm. W. Waddell, J. P.

Moses Fuqua of Kentucky—Harriet Irvine, daughter of Mrs. M. Irvine of Louisiana, Mo. Feb. 5, 1835. Samuel Findly.

Axum Farmer—Sally Estis. Feb. 12, 1835. J. M. Watson, J. P.

Jasper Jewell—Mrs. Mary Williams. Feb. 18, 1835. J. H. Hughes.

Rawleigh Bryson—Julian Lindsey. Feb. 26, 1835. S. G. Patterson.

George Biggs—Margaret Jackson. Mar. 3, 1835. James W. Campbell.

Robert Jones—Alcy C. Whitledge, daughter of Lyne Whitledge. Mar. 5, 1835. Samuel Findly.

Samuel McMillen—Ann Calwell. Mar. 12, 1835. Davis Biggs.

Wm. C. Downing of Lincoln Co.—Margaret Ann Reading. Mar. 26, 1835. J. W. Campbell.

Perry Johnson—Mary Jane Linbrick. Mar. 26, 1835. J. W. Watson, J. P.

James Boothe—Sally Ann Tillett, daughter of James Tillett. Mar. 29, 1835. J. Lindsey, J. P.

Noah Hendrick Jr.—Nancy Kilby. Apr. 9, 1835. Thomas T. Johnson, Baptist.

Jacob Leer—Catherine Ewing. Apr. 9, 1835. J. M. Watson, J. P.

Presley Neville—Delila Keithley. Apr. 9, 1835. Elijah Williams.

Henry Palmer—Nancy McGowan. Apr. 14, 1835. J. H. Hughes.

Joshua Fisher of Ralls Co.—Mariah A. Lard. Apr. 19, 1835. F. B. Leach.

James Jamison, Jr.—Esther Brown. Apr. 23, 1835. Andrew Forgey, J.

Joseph Keithley—Pelina Barshears. Apr. 23, 1835. S. Lewellen, J. P.

Henry Williams—Jamima Carpenter. Apr. 30, 1835. Francis Watts, J. P.

David W. Fuqua—Jane S. Mifford. May 1, 1835. S. G. Patterson, Methodist.

Franklin Anson—Polly M. Robbins. May 5, 1835. F. B. Leach.

Abraham M. Thomas—Lucinda Munday. May 7, 1835. Thos. McQueen, J. P.

Pleasant C. W. Edwards— . May 14, 1835. J. H. Hughes.

Edward Tribue—Lydia Neville. May 23, 1835. Jeremiah Vardeman.

John N. Burton—Susan McCord. May 24, 1835. John A. Ivie, Christian Church.

James Jamison—Mrs. Elizabeth Steel. May 27, 1835. Andrew Forgey, J. P.

William Pointer—Elizabeth Morrison. May 31, 1835. J. M. Watson, J. P.

David H. Hemphill—Elizabeth Turner, June 23, 1835. J. M. Watson, J. P.

Marshall Barbey—Susan Browning, June 26, 1835. Francis Watts, J. P.

James E. Glenn—Sarah Love, July 2, 1835. Samuel Findly.

Francis Watts—Ellen Todd, July 16, 1835. J. H. Hughes.

Robert Lindsey—Elizabeth Ford, July 30, 1835. J. H. Hughes.

Joseph Ford, Jr.—Nancy Benus, July 30, 1835. Davis Biggs.

Singleton W. Boyd of Ralls Co.—Nancy Ellis, Aug. 9, 1835. Elijah Williams.

Henderson Branstetter—Patsy Adams. Aug. 30, 1835. John B. Hays, J. P.

William Thompson—Sarah Ann Shields. Oct. 1, 1835. G. Phillips, J. P.

Zachariah Lovelace—Mary Lovel. Oct. 8, 1835. Samuel Pharr.

James Watson—Emily A. Franklin. Oct. 5, 1835. Samuel Findly.

John D. Mulherrin—Theodosia Beauchamp. Oct. 15, 1835. J. H. Hughes.

Merrimon Rutterford—Nancy Orr. Oct. 22, 1835. Samuel Pharr.

William B. Baxter—Catherine Mase. Oct. 25, 1835. G. Phillips, J. P.

Solomon Hughlett—Parthenia Willis. Nov. 1, 1835. Robert Irvine, J. P.

Nicholas Wells—Mandy Williams. Nov. 17, 1835. Andrew Forgey, J.P.

Mason Brown—Lucinda Unsell. Nov. 18, 1835. J. Vardeman.

Charles Tinker—Luceta Roberts. Nov. 19, 1835. Davis Biggs.

Joseph Blackwood—Catherine W. Jones. Nov. 19, 1835. Samuel Pharr.

James Baxter—Lavina Price. Nov. 28, 1835. J. W. Campbell.

Zedekiah Merit of Ralls Co.—Caroline Smith. Dec. 10, 1835. J. W. Campbell.

Benjamin Sallee—Susan Cooley. Dec. 14, 1835. Thos. McQueen, J. P.

John Purkin—Sarah Tally. Dec. 14, 1835. S. Lewellen, J. P.

Thomas Cash—Martha Parks. Dec. 24, 1835. S. GPatterson, Methodist.

Elisha Ingram—Priscilla Henderson. Dec. 24, 1835.. F. B. Leach.

Sterling Turner—Lydia Allchon (?) Dec. 24, 1835. S. W. Finley, J. P.

William Davis—Elizabeth Price. Dec. 24, 1835. J. H. Hughes.

Adam Gourley—Maranda Norton. Dec. 27, 1835. J. W. Campbell.

Moses Sidwell—Amanda Dunn. Dec. 31, 1835. J. W. Campbell.

Robert Ware—Nancy Margaret Gray. Dec. 31, 1835. J. W. Campbell.

Scott Shaw—Mary Jane Thompson. Jan. 12, 1836. James McCord, J. P.

John Furney Wright—Elizabeth Goodman. Jan. 21, 1836. F. B. Leach.

Rev. Learner B. Stateler of Mo. Conference—Malinda S. Purdon. Jan. 26, 1836. F. B. Leach.

Fielden House—Mrs. Nancy Lane. Feb. 2, 1836. Robert Irvine, J. P.

John Guy—Lucy Ann Dameron. Feb. 18, 1836. J. H. Hughes.

William Mulherrin—Ann McCoy. Feb. 25, 1836. J. H. Hughes.

Aaron Ginkins—Mrs. William Ann Willis. Mar. 3, 1836. Robert Irvine, J. P.

James Brown—Abby Lindsey daughter of John Lindsey. Mar. 3, 1836. Thomas T. Johnson, Baptist.

Sylvester Holmes—Nancy Hull. Mar. 6, 1836. J. M. Watson, J. P.

John Shores—Eliza Burch. Mar. 20, 1836. Samuel Lewis, J. P.

Stephen B. Gordon—Lydia L. Quick. Apr. 3, 1836. F. B. Leach.

Benjamin Fanning—Mary Nicholas. Apr. 7, 1836. Francis Watts.

Wm. McDowell—Jane Hughs. Apr. 7, 1836. Francis Watts, J. P.

Martin Mays—Cordelia Palmer. Apr. 7, 1836. J. H. Hughes.

Henry Trower—Matilda Ann Keith. Apr. 10, 1836. Slade Hammond, J. P.

Joel M. Weatherford—Mary B. Standford. Apr. 20, 1836. F. B. Leach.

James L. Bradley—Sarah Ann Smith. Apr. 26, 1836. Geo. T. Ashburn, J. P.

John Swimmer—Jane McQuary. May 3, 1836. Davis Biggs.

Oliver Harris—Mary Ann Catherine Dudley. May 12, 1836. Samuel Findly.

Birdem H. Carroll—Margaret Watson. May 12, 1836. Walter McQuie, Baptist.

John W. Wilbarger—Lucy Ann Anderson. May 26, 1836. F. B. Leach.

James Parks—Alezar Benning. June 3, 1836. Davis Biggs.

Samuel C. Savage—Elizabeth L. Brown. June 5, 1836. Sandy Jones, Christian Church.

Daniel G. Reel—Elizabeth Boone. June 9, 1836. J. H. Hughes.

Linaray Todd—Viletta Beardsley. June 11, 1836. Andrew Forgey, J. P.

Thomas Thornton Johnston—Margaret Watson. June 14, 1836. Davis Biggs.

Arthur S. Broadley of Ralls Co.—Harriet Alvis. June 16, 1836. F. B. Leach.

Warren Allison—Elizabeth Smith. June 16, 1836. S. Findly.

Thomas Cash—Permelia Shotwell. June 30, 1836. G. Phillips.

John Lewellen—Martha Ann Pritchett. July 7, 1836. James W. Campbell.

William Hawkins—Martha Bondurant. July 19, 1836. Davis Biggs.

James Finley—Polly Dodds. July 26, 1836. Thomas T. Johnson.

Benjamin F. Brown—Harley A. Kilby. July 28, 1836. Sandy E. Jones.

Nathaniel Scoggin—Sally Love. July 28, 1836. Geo. L. Ashburn, J. P.

Jeremiah Stark—Mary Ann Jones. July 30, 1836. S. Lewellen, J. P.

Wesley Hendrick—Huldah G. Clempsten. Aug. 16, 1836. F. B. Leach.

James May—Patience Wells. Aug. 16, 1836. J. H. Hughes.

Thomas Wilson—Rebecca Reading. Aug. 25, 1836. James W. Campbell.

James Love—Polly Bennett. Aug. 25, 1836. Geo. T. Ashburn, J. P.

Samuel Crutcher of Montgomery City —Eliza A. Holliday. Sept. 8, 1836. Sandy E. Jones.

Andrew Love, Jr.—Mary Ann Muir. Sept. 29, 1836. M. J. Noyes, J. P.
John Lovell—Elizabeth Lovelace. Sept. 29, 1836. Samuel Pharr.
John Briscoe—Emily Biggs. Sept. 29, 1836. Davis Biggs.
John B. Strange—Mary J. Shaw. Oct. 5, 1836. F. B. Leach.
Thomas Reading—Elizabeth Beauchamp. Oct. 6, 1836. Samuel Findly.
Wm. M. Inlow—Elizabeth Roberts. Oct. 9, 1836. Samuel Lewis, J. P.
Francis E. Elgin—Dorcas Ann Limberick. Oct. 13, 1836. James McCord.
Samuel Jameson—Caroline Sherwood. Oct. 13, 1836. J. H. Hughes.
Daniel Ellis—Jane Hazleton. Oct. 20, 1836. Tyrus L. Watson.
Beverly B. Foster—Adaline T. Beherst. Oct. 31, 1836. J. H. Hughes.
John Baxter—Mahala Stadley. Nov. 1, 1836. James W. Campbell.
James M. Coleman—Martha Turner. Nov. 2, 1836. J. H. Hughes.
Thomas J. Parker—Melissa Ann Almond. Nov. 10, 1836. Samuel Lewis, J. P.
Harvey L. McCune—Mary Watson. Nov. 24, 1836. James W. Campbell.
John Thompson—Martha A. Saunders. Nov. 29, 1836. James W. Campbell.
John J. Miles—Susan McCune. Dec. 1, 1836. James W. Campbell.
Isaac L. Mills—Eliza Ann McDowell. Dec. 4, 1836. Francis Watts, J. P.
William Cummans—Elizabeth W. Tally. Dec. 8, 1836. Samuel Lewis, J. P.
John Jenkins—Elizabeth Woodson. Dec. 8, 1836. Harrison Hendrick, J. P.
Robinson McCoy—Elizabeth Amos. Dec. 15, 1836. J. H. Hughes.
Hardin McGinnis—Cyntha Ann Thurmond. Dec. 20, 1836. J. H. Hughes.
Lloyd B. Goll—Eleanor Mathews. Dec. 22, 1836. J. H. Hughes.
Andrew J. Davis—Gresilla W. Staley. Dec. 22, 1836. James H. D. Henderson, Presbyterian.
Robert Neal—Eliza Hammer. Dec. 22, 1836. S. Lewis, J. P.
Henis Worsham—Cathrine Triplett. Dec. 29, 1836. Francis Watts, J. P.
Sanford Crow—Nancy Jane Brown. Jan. 5, 1837. James M. Watson, J. P.
Johnson Givens—Ellen Tribble(minor). Jan. 5, 1837. Walter McQuie.
William P. Shehonney of Ralls Co.—Verlinda Benn. Jan. 18, 1837. Sandy E. Jones.
William Figgins—Sarah Alvis. Feb. 2, 1837. F. B. Leach.
Joseph McCune—Martha Edwards. Feb. 15, 1837. James W. Campbell.
Robert Herring—Triphany Jordan. Feb. 19, 1837. James W. Campbell.
Robert J. Haygood—Amanda M. F. Jackson. Feb. 21, 1837. S. W. Finley, J. P.
Royal Flynn—Luvica Hall. Feb. 25, 1837. S. W. Finley, J. P.
John Jones—Mrs. Margaret Kingston. Mar. 1, 1837. James M. Watson, J. P.
Owen Lewellen—Margaret Ellen Pritchett. Mar. 9, 1837. James W. Campbell.

Francis McCord—Mary Weatherford. Mar. 12, 1837. James W. Campbell.
Jackson Gordon—Sally Gordon. Mar. 12, 1837. James M. Watson, J. P.
James Davis—Ellen Tisdale. Mar. 14, 1837. J. W. Campbell.
Abraham Litter—Rebecca Bonham. Mar. 14, 1837. Geo. Waters.
John Branstetter—Jane Woodson. Mar. 21, 1837. Harrison Hendrick, J. P.
Wesley Scoby of Lincoln Co.—Lydia Orr. Mar. 30, 1837. F. B. Leach.
William Moss—Louisa Mackey. Apr. 11, 1837. James M. Watson, J. P.
Samuel South—Redonia Irvine. Apr. 11, 1837. Samuel Pharr.
David Peterbaugh—Elizabeth Anderson. Apr. 13, 1837. G. L. Adams, J. P.
Samuel King—Ann Willbarger. Apr. 13, 1837. F. B. Leach.
Nathaniel Abbylys—Rachel Block. Apr. 23, 1837. S. W. Finley, J. P.
John P. Fisher—America Gilaspie. May 18, 1837. Timothy Ford, Methodist.
James Macmahale—Almeda Pigg. June 3, 1837. Davis Biggs.
William Kling—Eliza A. Allen. June 8, 1837. S. W. Finley, J. P.
William Hough—Martha Jacoby. June 8, 1837. J. H. Hughes.
George Wright of Ralls Co.—Cyntha Fowler. June 22, 1837. Timothy Ford.
John R. Morris of Montgomery Co.—Lucinda Adams. June 25, 1837. B. H. Lovelace, J. P.
Jesse Prichard—Sarah McHugh. June 25, 1837. G. L. Adams.
Lewis Jones—Mary Willbarger. June 28, 1837. James W. Campbell.
Richard S. Smith—Elizabeth Shaw. June 29, 1837. James W. Campbell.
Archibald Worsham—Alsey Swift. July 4, 1837. Thos. R. Musick.
Lanson T. Musick—Irena Middleton. July 4, 1837. Thomas R. Musick.
John D. Field of Ralls Co.—Eunice Hostetter. July 6, 1837. Timothy Ford.
Benoni Brice—Elizabeth Hammond. July 13, 1837. Timothy Ford.
Pallis Neal—Mary Ann Dowell. July 20, 1837. Geo. Waters.
Nicholas Cooper—Jane E. Long. July 20, 1837. J. H. Hughes.
Robert A. Browday—Diana Taylor. July 21, 1837. S. W. Finley, J. P.
John Kingston—Harriet Holland. July 27, 1837. James M. Watson, J. P.
Ichabod J. Davis—Elizabeth Haygood. Aug. 3, 1837. Robert Gilmore, Baptist.
William Hammond—Elizabeth Neal. Aug. 20, 1837. S. Lewis, J. P.
Joseph Oneal—Nancy Baldridge. Aug. 23, 1837. Francis Watts.
Thomas Price—Rosanna Lard. Aug. 24, 1837. Constantine F. Dryden.
William Colans—Margaret Scott. Sept. 7, 1837. Samuel Lewis, J. P.
John Love—Ruth Hobbs. Sept. 7, 1837. S. W. Finley. J. P.
John A. Masterson—Nancy James (minors). Sept. 9, 1837. Geo. T. Ashburn, J. P.

Melza Norton—Mildred Ann Haff. Sept. 14, 1837. Samuel Pharr.
John Allison—Elizabeth Waddell. Sept. 21, 1837. Timothy Ford.
John A. Norton—Ellen Amanda Haff. Oct. 1, 1837. Samuel Pharr.
John Ferrell—Mary Doyle. Oct. 1, 1837. Thos. T. Johnson.
Edwin McQuie—Margaret Smith. Oct. 8, 1837. J. W. Campbell.
Ambrose Crutcher of Monroe Co.—Mary Holliday. Oct. 12, 1837. Sandy E. Jones.
John Lewis—Elizabeth Miles. Oct. 13, 1837. J. H. Hughes.
John Smith—Martha Yeater. Oct. 19, 1837. Thos. T. Johnson.
John Griffith—Katherine Amos. Oct. 19, 1837. J. H. Hughes.
Frederick A. A. Heison—Ann Paxton. Oct. 22, 1837. J. W. Campbell
John G. Turpin—Cynthia Madison. Oct. 23, 1837. James W. Campbell.
John B. McDowell—Letitia Birch. Oct. 26, 1837. F. B. Leach.
John McRees—Jane M. Jordan. Nov. 5, 1837. Walter McQuie.
Joel S. Griffith—Roannah B. Dodds. Nov. 5, 1837. Robert H. Allison, J. P.
John B. Dodds—Nancy Griffith. Nov. 6, 1837. R. H. Allison.
William Fisher of Ralls Co.—Electa Watson. Nov. 8, 1837. James W. Campbell.
William Britt—Clementine Hopwood. Nov. 14, 1837. J. H. Hughes.
Jacob Fry of Marion Co.—Emily Fry. Nov. 28, 1837. James W. Campbell.
Henry W. Bibb—Judith Ann Mundy. Nov. 30, 1837. J. H. Hughes.
Findley Branstetter—Mrs. Lucretia Goodman. Dec. 7, 1837. Robert Irvine, J. P.
William Eoff—Cordelia Mifford. Dec. 17, 1837. M. J. Noyes, J. P.
Harrison Wisdom—Virginia Turner. Dec. 21, 1837. J. W. Campbell.
Samuel Jacoby—Ann Givens. Dec. 21, 1837. J. H. Hughes.
Uriah Neil of Lincoln Co.—Sarah Calvin. Dec. 21, 1837. Hugh L. Dodds.
William H. Smith—Mary Edwards. Dec. 27, 1837. James W. Campbell.
George W. Fielder—Mariah M. Ford. Dec. 28, 1837. J. H. Hughes.

Copied by (Mrs. W. J.) Harriet V. Rowley,
Regent Bowling Green Chapter, D. A. R.,
Bowling Green, Mo.

NOTES.

In the October number of the Review was a paper on early travel in Missouri by Zimmermann, translated by Dr. Wm. Bek, in which the date was given as 1838. It should have been 1833. The Society has a large and valuable collection of books of Missouri Travel and Description, and notwithstanding the war in Europe is constantly getting from England, France, Germany and Italy old books of this character.

One member has expressed a preference to have the numbers of the Review cut or trimmed before sending them out, to save the reader the trouble of cutting the leaves. They have not been trimmed because if that should be done close, there might not be margin enough for binding the volumes as large as persons might want to have them. Then, too, some enjoy the cutting of a magazine as they read the articles. The society would be pleased to hear from members as to their preferences in the matter.

The State Historical Society has a complete set of the Proceedings of the State Press Association. However, one is a defective copy—the 31st for 1897—pages 33 to 38 are missing, and a paper or two may be omitted from the Bibliography on account of it. It is to be hoped that some editor will give the Society a perfect copy.

The Missouri Valley Historical Society of Kansas City, at a meeting January 12, 1915, elected the following officers: John B. White, re-elected President; Dr. W. L. Campbell, Vice-President; Henry C. Flower, Treasurer; Mrs. Nettie C. Grove, Secretary. Directors: Mrs. John B. White, Mrs. R. Wornall, Mrs. Homer Reed, J. F. Richards, W. R. Nelson, Charles S. Keith, R. A. Long, C. R. Pence and M. C. Long.

Missouri Historical Society Collections.—The number issued for 1914 by the Society in St. Louis is of 131 pages, and

contains interesting papers, with quite a number of portraits and other plates. It is the third number of the fourth volume of the Society's Collections.

A tablet to pioneer Missourians was unveiled at the Jefferson Memorial building, February 16, 1915, the tablet being allegorical of the Missouri pioneers, and a brass scroll by it with names of one hundred of these pioneers. On what theory this particular hundred was selected over the other hundreds is not stated.

El Comino Real (the King's Highway). The Missouri Daughters of the American Revolution Old Trails Road Committee have published a sketch and map of the above road from Little Prairie, now Caruthersville, north thru New Madrid, Cape Girardeau and Ste. Genevieve to St. Louis, the road which connected those four military posts established by the Spanish, and known as El Camino Real—(the King's Highway), and at a later date as the Illinois road.

The five places above named were settled at dates from 1733 to 1794, and the road connecting them, at first a mere bridle path, can now be definitely located at various places along the line, and the efforts of the D. A. R to permanently mark the trail or road should be encouraged, and financial help given them in so doing.

Shields Monument. In the 47th General Assembly a bill introduced by Senator Wm. G. Busby was passed, appropriating $10,000 for a monument to General Shields to be erected on the court house square in Carrollton, Missouri. The bill provided for the appointment of three commissioners and that they should keep a record of their proceedings and deposit the record with the State Historical Society of Missouri.

This record has been kept in typewritten manuscript on sheets 14 by 11 inches, and specially bound for preservation by the Society. It shows that the bronze statue of General Shields was made by Frederick C. Hibbard of Chicago, and mounted upon a base of Missouri red granite, the whole standing nineteen feet high.

The inscriptions upon the monument are:

Front.

General James Shields.

Born in County Tyrone, Ireland, May 10, 1810.
Died at Ottumwa, Iowa, June 1, 1879.
Erected by the State of Missouri in recognition of his distinguished public service and exemplary private virtues.

Back.

Soldier
Statesman
Jurist.

:—:—:—:—:—:

Cerro Gordo
Chapultepec, (1)
Brigadier General Mexican and Civil Wars
Winchester
Port Republic.

:—:—:—:—:—:

United States Senator from
Illinois
Minnesota,
Missouri.
Governor Oregon Territory,
Commissioner U. S. Land Office,
Justice Supreme Court of Illinois
Act Missouri General Assembly, 1913.
Senator Wm. G. Busby, Author.

Edward A. Dickson,
Harry C. Brown
Hiram J. Wilcoxson
} Commissioners.

There is included in the report a twenty-one page biography of General Shields by Henry A. Castle, and also a photograph of the monument as it stands in front of the court house at Carrollton.

(1) This name is incorrectly spelled in the report, but a letter received states that it is correct on the monument.

BOOK NOTICES.

The Book-plate Booklet. Vol. 4, 1911-1912. 4 numbers.

The Ex Libran, Kansas City. Vol 1, 1912. 4 numbers.

The Biblio. Kansas City. Vol. 1, 1913. 4 numbers.

The Miscellany. Kansas City. Vol. 1, 1914. 4 numbers.

The Canticle of the Sun by St. Francis of Assisi.

Lincolniana Book Plates and Collections. Kansas City. C, 1913.

The above delightful publications have been issued by H. Alfred Fowler, Board of Trade Building, Kansas City. The Canticle of the Sun by St. Francis of Assisi is printed throughout from blocks of drawings by Rev. Arthur Howard Noll in the style of the old mediaeval manuscripts in an edition of 300 at $1.25 per copy. The other publications are principally about book plates. In Europe there were many Ex Libris Societies, publishing journals devoted principally to the book plates of their own nationality. The American Ex Libris Journal was in existence but one year, and the English Ex Libris Journal ceased after eighteen years, so that the above publications were the only ones current in the English language. The current publication by Mr. Fowler is The Miscellany at one dollar for four numbers, and no book plate collector can afford to do without it.

An incomplete genealogy of the Fowler family. By **H. Alfred Fowler,** Kansas City, 1913. 27 pp., 7 plates.

The above is a welcome addition to our genealogies by Missouri authors, and is by the editor of the book plate periodicals noticed above.

Ha Ha Tonka. In the Ozarks. K. C. [1915.]

A finely illustrated pamphlet has been issued, describing the tract of land in Camden county which contains the finest scenery of a varied character to be found in the State of Missouri. Its purchase by the State will do more towards the

improvement of roads to it from all directions than anything else that can be done. If taken by the State it will finally become noted thruout the whole country, and will be the pride of the State.

Missourians in review. Address of **Rollin J. Britton** at the ninth annual banquet of Gallatin Commercial Club, Tuesday, February 23rd, 1915. Gallatin, n. d. 31 p.

For a hasty review of persons and events notable in the history of Missouri, and no inconsiderable number of them from the place where the address was delivered, we have never seen a better one than the above. If the facts in it were told to all the high school scholars of the State it would be a benefit to them and to the State.

Fifty years a detective by **Thomas Furlong.** n. p., n. d. (C. 1912.)

Mr. Furlong was well known as Chief of the Secret Service of the Missouri Pacific Railway, and his book contains thirty-five detective stories, stories of real detective work done by the author in the long period during which he did excellent work.

Personal Recollections of President Abraham Lincoln, General Ulysses S. Grant and General William T. Sherman. By **Major-General Grenville M. Dodge,** Council Bluffs, 1914. 8°., 237 p. Portraits.

Not many books are now being printed written by prominent actors in the Civil War, and this one by a Major-General is an important and an interesting one, and covers the time from 1859, when he first met Lincoln. We are indebted for the book to the author who is a valued member of the Society.

A Glimpse of the Enchanted Valley, June, 1914. By **James M. Breckenridge.** [St. Louis, 1914.]

The above is a pleasing account of a trip made by the author to the Yosemite Valley, and reminds the editor of a similar trip that he made to that wonderful valley, and also of the fact that a publication of the San Francisco Academy of Science says he was the first person who ever found a living shell in that valley.

General Wilkinson and his later intrigues with the Spaniards.

The **Pan-American** policy of Jefferson and Wilkinson.

The two above papers were by Professor Isaac Joslin Cox of the University of Cincinnati, the first a reprint from the American Historical Review of July, 1914, and the other from the Mississippi Valley Historical Review of September, 1914.

The researches in the Cuban papers, and in the archives of the Indies at Madrid have furnished abundant proofs of the corruption of General Wilkinson, who was commander of the army of the United States in the early part of the last century. They show that he was promised, and for a time received from the Spanish government two thousand dollars a year, and that for this and other financial considerations he was acting the traitor to his country, and working in the interest of Spain. Professor Cox is entitled to much credit for his thorough investigation into the double dealings and intrigues with the Spaniards.

Among the holiday publications of periodicals two of similar character from St. Louis deserve special mention—Reedy's Mirror and the Censor, of 248 and 206 pages. Each of them has many portraits of prominent Missourians, and articles on special Missouri subjects, and each is well worthy of preservation.

The Warrenton Banner of December 18, 1914 celebrates its fiftieth anniversary, and is full of historical matter. It has a history of Warren county, of the different towns in it, of Central Wesleyan College, the Emmons Asylum, the Wesleyan Orphan's Home, and portraits of many of the residents of the town and county, and is full of matters of historical interest. The editor and publishers are to be congratulated on their creditable work.

The Euclidean or Common Sense Theory of Space. By **John Newton Lyle.** Portrait. n. p., n. d.

Prof. Lyle, now of Bentonville, Arkansas, was formerly in Westminster College in Fulton, Missouri. The above work will be welcomed by those interested in higher mathe-

matics, and his conclusions in regard to space and to the circle cannot well be disputed.

The General Education Board. An account of its activities, 1902-1914. With 32 full page illustrations and 31 maps. New York General Education Board, 61 Broadway, 1915.

The United States Department of the Interior has published annual reports of the above Board, and the above is an interesting one covering the time from its organization to date.

Peter Hurst Sangree. In memoriam. An address by Judge Henry Lamm, to the Pettis Bar, at Memorial Exercises, October 5, 1914. Sedalia, [1914].

Judge Lamm for many years was the law partner of Mr. Sangree in Sedalia, and his address was an appreciation of the partner to whom he was greatly attached.

Longevity in Saturnid Moths and its relation to the function of reproducction by Phil. Rose and Nellie Rose. And **The History of Science in St. Louis,** by Mary J. Klem have just been issued as the first and second parts of the transactions of the Academy of St. Louis. The first shows painstaking investigation of moths, and the second laborious research in many publications to show what has been done in St. Louis or by St. Louisans in the cause of science.

Printed Samples. Black and White and Multi-Colors. The Hugh Stephens Printing Company, Jefferson City, [1915].

A note in the above pamphlet says it is sent to those who believe in printing of good quality. Good quality hardly expresses it, and those who see it cannot help but be pleased to know that they can get within the State work equal to that done in any of the large cities. The firm is to be congratulated on its work of more than good quality.

The Tecnic of the Speaking Voice—its development, training and artistic use. By **John R. Scott,** A. M. Emeritus Professor of Elocution, University of Missouri. Columbia, Stephens Co., 1915. XXIII. 660 pp.

The author has a goodly library of dozens of books on elocution, but to the one who needs but one, and wants that to be the best one, the choice would easily fall on the above.

Simeon North, first official pistol maker of the United States. A memoir, by **S. N. D. North,** LL. D., and **Ralph H. North,** Concord, N. H. The Rumford Press, 1913.

The authors, great grandsons of Colonel North, unearthed for this volume a mass of forgotten or unrecorded achievements of their ancestor, from 1799 to 1852, in the progressive advance in the character and quality of the arms manufactured by him.

Memorial Address on the life and character of Judge Elijah Hise Norton by **Robert P. C. Wilson.** Delivered before the Missouri State Bar Association, 1914.

Judge Norton was a member of the Supreme Court of Missouri so long that the opinions of the court written by him are found in thirty-three volumes of the Missouri Reports. He was also a member of two Constitutional Conventions, those of 1861 and 1875, and wielded an influence in the work of both conventions.

Report of the Old Settlers Resolution Committee, (Jefferson County, Missouri.) By **Samuel A. Reppy.**

In the Missouri Historical Review for October, 1913, was a paper by Judge John L. Thomas on the telegraph line thru Jefferson county, the first telegraph line west of the Mississippi, which was made in 1850. In the above paper Mr. Reppy advocates making the 27th of July a legal holiday, to be called Telegraph Day, and the creation of a State park in Jefferson county, in which he pictures a great group of museums. Whether any part of the picture becomes a reality depends, perhaps, on the people of that county organizing and pushing the matter actively enough to bring to the county what outsiders will not thrust upon it.

Report of Committee on Marking Historical Sites in Rhode Island, made to the General Assembly at its January session, 1913, Providence, 1914.

The above is an official State report of 183 pages, and nineteen plates of places of historic interest. It is to be hoped

that Missouri will appoint a similar committee, and make appropriation for marking the sites in Missouri that should not be forgotten.

The Missouri Persecutions, by **Elder B. H. Roberts,** Salt Lake City, Utah. Cannon & Sons, 1900.

The State Historical Society has a large collection of books and pamphlets on the Mormons in Missouri, and the Mormon troubles, and these have been and are now being made use of by a number of persons investigating these matters. The Church of Latter Day Saints at Salt Lake City on request presented the above volume. Professor Violette of Kirksville is now writing a history of those troubles, and to do it truthfully without making it offensive to either side will be indeed a difficult task.

NECROLOGY.

Lucien Carr, author of "Missouri a Bone of Contention" and "Mounds of the Mississippi Valley, Historically considered," lately died at Cambridge, Massachusetts. The St. Louis Republic said of him "born when Andrew Jackson was President, he was an observant youth when Kit Carson was a young man, when Doniphan marched to Mexico and when Thomas Benton was one of the mighty men of this country. He was in Washington as the representative of The Missouri Republican, now the Republic, when Zachary Taylor was President, and the chain of events which were soon to lead to civil war made the material of his daily copy."

He was born in Troy, Lincoln county, Missouri, December, 1829, and graduated from St. Louis University in 1846. He was Assistant Curator of the Peabody Museum at Cambridge from 1877 to 1894. He died January 27, 1915.

Rear Admiral Wells Laflin Field, a native of St. Louis, born January 31, 1846, died in Washington, D. C., November 27, 1914. He graduated from the Naval Academy

in 1867, was appointed Rear Admiral June, 1902, and retired November, 1902.

Hon. John H. Flanigan, a member of the House from Jasper county, in the Thirty-fifth General Assembly, and who then became extensively known as "Fire Alarm" Flanigan, died at his home in Carthage, January 24, 1915. His nickname came from the fact that he was a ready and enthusiastic speaker on all matters that came before the House.

He was born at Almont, Michigan, July 3, 1857, and moved to Jasper county when nine years old. He was admitted to the bar in 1881, and in 1883 was City Attorney of Carthage, Missouri. He was a prominent figure in Jefferson City at all sessions of the General Assembly after the time when he was a member.

Judge John Cutler Gage of Kansas City, a member of this Society, died of Pneumonia, February 27, 1915. He was born in Pelham county, New Hampshire, April 20, 1835, and graduated from Harvard in 1856; was admitted to the bar in Boston in 1858, and came to Kansas City the following March. He was the first president of the Kansas City Bar Association and of the Law Library Association, and in 1884 was the president of the State Bar Association. His ancestors came from England to Boston in 1630.

Col. Elijah Gates came to Missouri in 1847, and to Buchanan county in 1857. During the Civil War he was Colonel of the First Missouri Confederate Cavalry, and lost an arm in service. He was sheriff from 1874 to 1878, and was appointed United States Marshal for the Western District of Missouri. He was elected State Treasurer in November, 1876. He died at St. Joseph, March 4, 1915 at the age of eighty-eight years.

Dr. William W. Mosby was born in Scott county, Kentucky, June 1, 1824, and came to Richmond, Missouri when four years old. He graduated from the Medical Department of Transylvania University in 1845. In 1862 he was elected a member of the State Senate of the 22nd General Assembly, and re-elected two years later. He died at Richmond, February 26, 1915.

Ripley D. Saunders, dramatic and literary editor of the Post-Dispatch of St. Louis, died on the operating table at St. John's Hospital in St. Louis, March 16, 1915. It was supposed that he was suffering with an acute attack of gastritis, but the operation showed it was a cancer. He was 59 years old, and had been connected with the St. Louis newspapers since 1888. In addition to his literary newspaper work he published two books "John Kenadie" and "Col. Todhunter of Missouri."

Hon. Thomas Martin Spofford was born at Pulaski, Tennessee, and came to Kansas City in 1895. Two years afterwards he was elected a member of the House in the 39th General Assembly from the fourth district of Jackson county. He was a graduate of Washington and Lee University, and of the law department of Columbia University. He was married in 1898, was president of the upper house of Kansas City one term, and died in New York, February 24, 1915, aged 52 years.

Frederick Oakes Sylvester, formerly instructor in art at the Central High School of St. Louis, and a well known landscape painter, died in St. Louis, March 2, 1915. He was born in Brockton, Massachusetts, October 8, 1869, and came to St. Louis in 1892. He was Secretary and later President of the St. Louis Artists' Guild, and was awarded medals at the St. Louis World's Fair, the Portland Exposition and by the Society of Western Artists.

In the landscapes painted by him he made a specialty of the Mississippi river, and the book of poems and pictures published by him was called "The Great River." A splendidly bound copy of this work was presented to the Society by Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Meston of St. Louis, containing an original water color painting by the author, and an original manuscript poem on "History" signed by him.

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THE MISSOURI HISTORICAL REVIEW

FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER, Editor

Subscription Price $1.00 a Year

The *Missouri Historical Review* is a quarterly magazine devoted to Missouri history, genealogy and literature. It is now being sent to a thousand members of the Society. The subscription price is one dollar a year. The contents of each number are not protected by copyright, and speakers, editors and writers are invited to make use of the articles.

Each number of the *Review* contains several articles on Missouri and Missourians. These articles are the result of research work in Missouri history. They treat of subjects that lovers of Missouri are interested in. They are full of new information and are not hackneyed or trite. The style of presentation is as popular as is permissible in a publication of this character.

In addition to the monographs, the *Review* contains a list of books recently published by Missourians or on Missouri, and a list of Missouri historical articles that have appeared in the newspapers of the State. The last is an aid to teachers, editors and writers, and will become even more valuable with age.

Departing from the custom adopted by most historical societies, this journal contains reviews of only those books and articles that relate to Missouri. This concentration makes possible a more thorough and, to Missourians, a more interesting and valuable historical contribution than could otherwise be obtained.

Missourians are interested in their State Historical Society. The *Review* appeals to this interest by summarizing the recent activities of the Society. It also does this of other state-wide organizations of a historical or patriotic character. Important historical happenings are also chronicled and members of the Society are urged to make this complete for their section of Missouri. The general Missouri items include biographical sketches of individuals in public life or of historic fame.

Manuscripts and letters on all Missouri subjects of a historical or biographical nature are welcome, and will be read and decided upon with as little delay as possible.

All editorial and business communications should be addressed to Floyd C. Shoemaker, Secretary, The State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.

THE MISSOURI HISTORICAL REVIEW

VOL. IX, No. 4 COLUMBIA JULY, 1915

SIX PERIODS OF MISSOURI HISTORY.*

Floyd C. Shoemaker.

Recorded Missouri history covers three hundred and seventy-four years and divides itself into six periods. During these years that part of the Mississippi Valley that lies within the present limits of Missouri, was first claimed by Spain, possessed by France, again became subject to Spain, was later retroceeded to France, and finally sold to the United States. If the Indians' dominion is included, legal sovereignty over Missouri changed hands five times.

The first period in Missouri history was one of discovery and exploration and covered nearly two centuries,—from 1541 to 1732. This was a period of romance, filled with heroic deeds and striking characters. The first two years of this period belong to the familiar story of the Spaniard's quest for American gold; the next one hundred and seventeen years are a blank; and the remaining seventy-three years are the prized possession of France. To Spain this period in Missouri history is but a brilliant incident; to France it is one of the fascinating pages in her story of the St. Lawrence, the Great Lakes, the Mississippi and the Gulf.

*An address delivered on November 13, 1914, at the St. Joseph meeting of the Missouri Society of Teachers of History and Government.

In April, 1541, less than half a century after Columbus founded the New World, DeSoto, a Spaniard, discovered the Mississippi River. He and his successor, Moscoso, traversed much of the present State of Arkansas and probably set foot on Missouri soil. Neither DeSoto's remarkable discovery nor his journey through the Arkansas and Missouri swamps and over the Ozarks, is of importance in Missouri history except to mark a beginning. The first white men had arrived, but not until the latter half of the seventeenth century did others follow. It might be noted that the same year that witnessed DeSoto's discovery of the Mississippi River and his probable entrance into Missouri, also marked the approach towards Missouri of the famous Spanish expedition of Coronado from Mexico. To Spain belongs the honor of discovering the Mississippi River; to France the greater honor of rediscovering it and of exploring and settling the great Mississippi Valley.

Between the coming of DeSoto and the appearance of the French, nearly a century and a quarter elapsed. During this time the English had established a fringe of settlements along the Atlantic; the Spanish had settled themselves in the West Indies, Florida, Mexico and for hundreds of miles to the south and north of the latter country; and the French had occupied a strip along the St. Lawrence and made a few settlements on the Great Lakes. Not until the latter half of the seventeenth century did the French begin rapidly pushing westward and southwestward from eastern Canada, although it is reported that as early as 1634, Jean Nicolet, acting under the command of the great Champlain, visited Lake Michigan, Green Bay and Fox River in Wisconsin, and perhaps reached the upper Mississippi River. French missionaries, traders, soldiers and adventurers, then commenced traversing the country lying between the Ohio, Mississippi and Wisconsin rivers. Two daring French traders, Sieur Radisson and Sieur des Groseilliers, passed Lake Huron and Lake Michigan in 1659, traversed the Wisconsin country, rediscovered the Mississippi River and, according to one authority, discovered the Missouri River. Radisson and Groseilliers were remarkable men,—being among the

first recorded Frenchmen to view the Mississippi River and being possibly the discoverers of the Missouri River, being the founders of the great Hudson Bay Company in 1670, and both serving twice under France and twice under England. The important travels and explorations of these two adventures in New France have curiously been overshadowed and in fact almost forgotten in the public mind by the better known expedition of Joliet and Marquette. The reason for this, however, is not hard to find. In the first place, the journals of Radisson were not brought to light even in part until 1750, were not entirely collected until 1839, and were not copied and published until 1885. On the other hand, the reports or journals of Marquette were widely known, soon after their compilation, and their vividness and definiteness of language combined with their author's tragic death, immediately attracted attention.

The so-called expedition of Joliet and Marquette was, indeed, a noteworthy one and followed closely that of Radisson and Groseilliers. Acting under the direction and aid of Count Frontenac and Talon, the Governor and Intendant respectively of New France, Louis Joliet, a Canadian-born trader, led a small company through the Illinois country, and on June 17, 1673, reached the Mississippi River. Floating down that stream, Joliet passed the present eastern boundary of Missouri and viewed the great river that bisects this State. On arriving at the mouth of the Arkansas River, the company disembarked, made peace with the Indians, and having learned that the Mississippi River emptied into the Gulf, which information was the main object of the trip, returned north the same summer. One of the members of the expedition was a Jesuit missionary, Father Marquette, who had obtained permission from his Superior to accompany Joliet. To Marquette we are indebted for his account of the exploration of Joliet as the journal kept by the latter was lost. Marquette's reports to his Superior naturally made prominent the activity of Marquette and told little of Joliet, and as a result the expedition has been generally though erroneously known as that of Marquette and Joliet.

The leading spirit of all this expansion movement was, however, the patriotic French soldier, Robert Cavelier de La Salle, who in 1671 had discovered the Ohio River and probably the Illinois River. Acting under the direction and aid of this great empire-builder, Father Hennepin traversed the Illinois country and in 1680 reached the Mississippi River. The Great Lakes had by this time become more or less familiar to the Canadian-French traders and missionaries, and this is also true of the Wisconsin, the Illinois, the St. Joseph and the upper Mississippi rivers. In 1682 La Salle himself succeeded in leaving New France for the great Mississippi Valley, and to him is the honor of being the first white man to navigate the Mississippi River from its upper course to the Gulf. And on April 9, 1682, at the mouth of that river, he took possession of the country for France and named it Louisiana, in honor of Louis XIV. La Salle was the greatest of the French explorers in the Mississippi Valley. He saw the opportunity to build up here an empire for France and his early death in 1687 was a great loss to his country. La Salle was ably aided by his friend and lieutenant, the "iron-handed" Italian, Henri de Tonty, who, later proved the valued lieutenant of another of France's great empire founders, Bienville. Tonty, in 1685, also made the trip to the Gulf but not finding La Salle, returned to the Illinois country.

From now on French activity increased, principally in the Illinois country and the Great Lakes region. The principal motives were missionary zeal, the fur trade, the dream of an empire for France, and the love of adventure,—the first two motives being the most important. At the time of La Salle's death in 1687, no French settlement had been made on the Gulf; but the Illinois country could boast of a number of wandering French traders and missionaries, and a temporary fort or two,—perhaps even a settlement. At least by 1700 two permanent settlements had been made close to Missouri soil, Kaskaskia and Cahokia, both located in the Illinois country just south of St. Louis on the east bank of the Mississippi River. About the same time the great French-Canadian soldier, Iberville, established a settlement at Biloxi

(1699) on the Gulf. The latter was abandoned in 1705 and the population moved to Mobile, which had been established in 1702. In 1706 the population of lower Louisiana was only eighty-two and possessed only forty-six cattle. This shows that, contrary to popular opinion, upper Louisiana,—the Illinois country,—developed first, as its population was larger at this time. Not until 1718 was New Orleans founded, or two decades after the founding of Cahokia and Kaskaskia.

During this time no permanent settlements or forts had been made within the present boundaries of Missouri. The first fort, Fort Orleans, was not built here until 1720 and was destroyed in 1724; and the first permanent settlement was not made until about 1732. Missouri was not, however, an unknown country to the French. From the beginning of the 18th century the French had explored Missouri and her great river; had traded with the Indians; had mined lead; and perhaps made salt. In fact it is not improbable, though not authentic, that a permanent settlement was made in Missouri in 1719 at the present town of "Old Mine" in St. Francois County. It appears somewhat strange that earlier settlements were not made in Missouri. The reason is found in the more favorable conditions that prevailed in the Illinois country. The land and water routes of travel between the Great Lakes and the Gulf were through Illinois; the Illinois Indians were friendly to the French; and the east bank of the Mississippi River below St. Louis was more favorable for early settlements. Owing to the trade routes, the character of the aborginal inhabitants, and the nature of the country, the Illinois country was first in settlement and development despite the well known valuable lead deposits in Missouri. It was during this period, however, that Missouri was explored as far west as the mouth of the Kansas River and the way was open for permanent settlements. It need hardly be added that little is known of what the French did in Missouri during these years. Missouri history at this time is obscure. The actual extent of the French exploration is uncertain, and the same can be said of the fur and lead business, forts and settlements. If we except a few well ascertained events and facts it may be

stated, that the most important fact in Missouri history at this time, is that Missouri was but an appendage or province of the Illinois-French, who regarded it with the eyes of the exploiter.

Beginning about 1732 Missouri history, proper, took on a definite form. Events and dates were more or less accurately recorded and individual names appeared. The second period in Missouri history began at this time and ended in 1804. This period was one of *early settlements*, during which Missouri was still essentially an Indian country. This second period like the first was fundamentally a French period despite the sovereignty of Spanish rule and law during half of this time. The inception of this period was the founding at Ste. Genevieve in 1732 of the first authentic permanent settlement in Missouri. During this period Missouri history was still very closely connected with Illinois history and practically every important event that influenced the latter reacted on the former. This even extended to Indiana history to some degree, and towards the close of the period the American colonists pushing westward also became important factors here. Although this period falls into several divisions, based either on the character of the immigrations or on the sovereignty exercised over Louisiana, it was still a unit, the fundamental characteristic of which was the establishing of a relatively small number of permanent settlements.

The first of these permanent settlements that history has recorded, was in southeast Missouri near the present town of Ste. Genevieve. The exact date of the founding of the old town of Ste. Genevieve is still a matter of dispute among historians, but this much appears credible: Ste. Genevieve was well established by the middle of the eighteenth century and probably was settled by 1732 or even prior to that year. Several lead mines in Missouri had been worked by the Illinois-French for three or four decades before this, and the fame of these valuable mines was not unknown even in Paris, France, at the dawn of the eighteenth century. Hundreds of the Illinois-French had probably taken up a more or less permanent residence here long before 1732, but the records are in-

definite on this point. The founding of Ste. Genevieve was due almost entirely to its proximity to the lead mines combined with a favorable location for obtaining salt and for small farming.

Thirty-two years elapsed after the founding of Ste. Genevieve before the second permanent settlement was made in Missouri. In 1764 under the direction of Pierre Laclede Liguest and his stepson, Auguste Chouteau, St. Louis was founded. The sole cause of this settlement was a desire to establish a well located trading post.

It is almost certain that if European politics had not intervened, the next fifty years of the development of Missouri would have been as slow as during the preceding half century. But the chancellories of France, England, and Spain, were to unconsciously settle Missouri. On November 3, 1762, France by secret treaty, offered to cede to Spain, as a reward for past services, all the territory she possessed west of the Mississippi River and also New Orleans. Spain accepted this princely donation ten days later. At the Treaty of Paris on February 10, 1763, between England, France and Spain, France ceded all her continental American possessions east of the Mississippi River except New Orleans to England. The Illinois country, lying east of the Mississippi River, thus passed into English hands. The Treaty of Paris was soon known in the Mississippi Valley, but almost two years elapsed before even New Orleans heard of the secret treaty of 1762. As a result of the Treaty of Paris, hundreds of Illinois-French crossed to the west bank of the Mississippi River into Missouri territory, and on June 15, 1764, the French commander of Illinois, St. Ange, moved to St. Louis. When the English occupied Fort Chartres in Illinois in 1765, the French continued to show their hatred of England by immigrating to Missouri soil, and as a result several new settlements sprang up here, the most important being St. Charles. The coming of the Spanish officials was also distasteful to the French of both upper and lower Louisiana, and in the latter country resulted in the expulsion in 1768 of Ulloa, the first Spanish Governor of Louisiana. Upper Louisiana was not formally acquired by

Spain till 1770. From that time to 1804 Missouri was governed by a Spanish lieutenant-governor, who resided at St. Louis and who was under the Governor of Louisiana in New Orleans. The government of Spain in upper and lower Louisiana was a mild, benevolent and, on the whole, a liberal administration. Laws were simple, the French customs and language respected, taxes practically nothing, and court procedure just and quick without either lawyers or juries. Land was plentiful and to be had for the cost of surveying. Although neither the government nor its officials were perfect, the province was prosperous and the people happy and contented.

The population of Missouri in 1770 was not large, but new events caused another tide of immigrants to pour in. The campaign of George Rogers Clark in the Illinois and Indiana countries in 1778 gave the American colonies a claim to the Northwest Territory, and the treaty of peace with England in 1783 secured this territory to the United States. Three causes operated, however, that drove hundreds to Missouri soil: 1st, the slavery prohibition in the Northwest Ordinance; 2nd, the reign of lawlessness succeeding the attempted establishment of American rule in Illinois and Indiana; and 3rd, the shortsighted land policy of the United States regarding old French land claims there. This new influx of settlers may be considered as the second great immigration to Missouri, and was composed of both Frenchmen and Americans: the first in the sixties having been entirely French. New settlements sprang up in Missouri at this time and within the next fifteen years, the most important being at New Madrid, Potosi, and Cape Girardeau.

The third immigration into Missouri during the period of Spanish rule, was caused by the liberal land grants offered to settlers by the Spanish officials. This induced hundreds of Americans from Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and the Carolinas, to settle west of the Mississippi River. By 1804 the new American immigration to Missouri had been under way for ten years.

The year 1800 marked the cession of Louisiana to France, but Spanish officials remained in actual command of upper

Louisiana until within twenty-four hours of the transfer to the United States in 1804. This transfer of upper Louisiana in 1804, based on the purchase of United States in 1803, marks the end of the second period in Missouri history.

The third period in Missouri history began in 1804 and closed in 1820. During these years Missouri was essentially *a pioneer territory*. The year 1804 witnessed the passing out of foreign rule in upper Louisiana and the incoming of American rule. Contrary to popular opinion, this change was not welcomed by the inhabitants of this territory even though more than half of the population was American, and to the French part the change caused much grief. American rule brought many taxes and officials, slow court procedure with jury trials, scores of lawyers, and hundreds of hungry land-sharks. All these were distasteful to even many native-born Americans and were detested by the French. The government was at first a military one and lasted only a few months. Upper Louisiana, whose white population was contained in Missouri, was then joined as the District of Louisiana in 1804 to Indiana Territory. This change was so opposed by the inhabitants of upper Louisiana that in 1805 the District of Louisiana was made the Territory of Louisiana, and was given the first or lowest grade of territorial government. The population having increased from ten thousand to twenty thousand between 1804 and 1810, petitions were sent to Congress to raise the rank of government, and in 1812 the second grade of territorial government was applied to Louisiana Territory and the name changed to Missouri Territory. A further advance to the highest grade of territorial government was made in 1816, and a year later petitions for statehood were circulated.

This third period of Missouri history found Missouri a province with five districts and left it a state with fifteen counties. Settlements had been made along the Mississippi from New Madrid to as far north as the present county of Ralls, and up the Missouri to the present county of Ray. The great Boone's Lick Country in central Missouri, and the Salt River district lying between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, had been settled. Settlers had also pushed their way

a little into the Ozark region. But Missouri was still essentially a pioneer territory despite the great increase of two hundred and nineteen per cent in population from 1810 to 1820. The main occupations were fur-trading, salt making, merchandising, agriculture, and lead mining. Land speculation reigned supreme. Agriculture was still very limited, and the gathering of wild-bee honey perhaps netted some frontier communities more money income than the produce of the farm.

This was the day of big lawyers, of duels, of contested Spanish land claims, and of Indian struggles. Regarding the latter, however, Missouri was fortunate compared with many states. During this period the bar of Missouri was a remarkably able one. Such public men as the Bateses and Bartons, Benton, Buckner, Scott, the Cooks, Evans, and at least two scores of talented lawyers served Missouri in assemblies and in courts. Missouri's public life for over three decades was entirely in the hands of these men. Some were native of Wales, England, and Ireland; others of France; but most were from the States, principally from the South.

During this period two private banks were established, but neither succeeded. Several individual Masonic lodges were founded, which survive today, and the Methodists in 1816 established a General Conference here. By 1820 five weekly newspapers were issuing regularly, but these reached a comparatively small population owing to the poor transportation facilities and to mechanical difficulties. Life was simple, and both economic and social conditions were essentially pioneer.

In 1820 Missouri, with a population of sixty-six thousand, organized a state government, and in 1821 was admitted into the Union. This change in itself broadened the Missourian's horizion, but the mere framing of a state constitution and the establishing of a state government did not work remarkable transformations in either Missouri's political, social or economic life. In fact from 1820 to 1836, Missouri was essentially a *pioneer state*. These sixteen years embraced the fourth period in Missouri's history.

In many respects the third and the fourth periods in Missouri history had more in common than any other two periods. Each covered sixteen years of development and each was essentially a pioneer stage. If it were not for a single great event, we would be persuaded to consider the two periods as one. This event was, however, of such commanding importance that it is difficult to refuse placing it at the beginning of a new period. We refer to the change in Missouri's political status from a territory to a state. The fourth period of development in Missouri history, that this event inaugurated, included, however, many other noteworthy events. It marked the inception and growth of the great steamboat traffic. It witnessed the final departure of the Indian from Missouri soil in 1832. During its span of sixteen years, Missouri as a political unit for the first time extended money aid and credit to her inhabitants. This period also saw the beginning of political parties in Missouri, although the personality of candidates, and especially that of Benton, still had the strongest hold on the voters. In the field of finance no systematic advance was made. Nevertheless the finances of Missouri and of her inhabitants were in a prosperous condition. This was due to the fur trade, the lead mines, and the Mexican trade. The later, or as it is familiarly known, the Santa Fe Trade, was at its height during this time and was then one of the greatest industries of Missouri. Agriculture was the livelihood of most of the people, but it was still in its pioneer stage although the State's rapidly increasing population was aiding greatly in developing this. The tobacco and hemp industries also became important during this period. In social and educational development some progress was made, principally in the field of churches and fraternities. Private and religious schools of worth, though on a small scale, were established, the most important of which was St. Louis College in 1828, now St. Louis University. In religion three great sects, following the example of the Methodists of 1816, established state-wide organizations in Missouri. The Catholic diocese of St. Louis was formed in 1826; the Presbyterian Synod was organized in 1832; and the Baptist General

Conference in 1834. The Missouri Temperance Society was organized in 1832. Two great fraternal orders also effected state organizations: the Masonic Grand Lodge was organized in 1821, and the Odd Fellows in 1834. If we include with the foregoing events the Morman tragedies in the thirties in Missouri, and the immigration of Missourians to Texas in the twenties and thirties, we have perhaps reviewed the striking and most important developments of Missouri history during this period. It was essentially a *pioneer period*, but towards its close it merged into a more advanced and progressive stage of civilization, though not necessarily a happier one.

This new epoch constituted the fifth period in Missouri history and extended from approximately 1836 to about 1870. During these thirty-four years Missouri was a *state in the making*. A word of explanation is perhaps necessary to illustrate. This period marked the transition of Missouri from colony to to colonizer; from a pioneer community to a settled commonwealth; from a frontier state to a state of national importance; from a district of little wealth and population to one great in industries and people. However, there were lacking several important lines of development and activity, except towards the close of this period, that are essential to the modern, fully realized American state. The latter not only progresses and meets the needs of her citizens through the enterprise of individuals, but, as a political unit, as a master organization, she takes over those activities that can be handled best by her under our democratic ideals of government. Except in the economic field, Missouri as a corporate whole did not realize these ideals of government activity until about 1870. Nor did the cooperative social life of Missouri, taken as a whole reach a state stage of development until about 1870, except in the field of religion, although the social life of individuals and of districts was perfected years before. A brief survey of this period is necessary to appreciate and perhaps even to agree with these generalizations. In fact it is almost an act of temerity to publicly declare that from 1836 to 1870 Missouri was *a state in the making*, and certainly it is inviting discussion to include the years 1861 to 1865 in anything else than a period

by themselves. I hope my reason for doing this will be clear,—at least suggestive.

The year 1836, the beginning of this period, is noteworthy in Missouri history for two great events: the Platte Purchase, which rounded out Missouri's territorial boundaries, was acquired then; and the first railroad convention of Missouri was held in St. Louis in that year. From that time to 1870 the State's development was rapid. In 1836, fifty-five of Missouri's counties had been established, in 1861 the one hundred and fourteenth one, the county of Worth, was organized. Corresponding with the increase in counties, was the growth of population. In 1840, which ended the last decade in Missouri history when her population doubled, there were three hundred and eighty-three thousand persons on Missouri soil, and Missouri ranked sixteenth in population among the States: in 1870, Missouri's population had increased to one million seven hundred and twenty-one thousand and her rank was fifth. During this period the great German and Irish immigrations set in, especially during the forties and fifties; and after 1865, northern and eastern immigrants settled here. Missouri's rise in importance in national affairs coincided with this great growth in population. This was true not only in politics, but also in war and in colonization. Missouri's part in the Seminole Indian war was prominent; and the same is true regarding both the Texas War of Independence and especially the Mexican War. And in the Civil War few border states were more prized by both sides than Missouri. As a colonizer during this period Missouri's influence was felt to some extent in Wisconsin, Iowa and Arkansas: later in Texas, Oregon, California, Kansas and Nebraska; and still later in Colorado and Montana. Some of the latter states were settled largely by Missourians. In short Missouri had passed the stage of a colony, and had herself become a colonizer.

The economic development of Missouri during this period was remarkable. Her first State Bank was established in 1837, and in 1857 the foundation of her present state banking law was enacted. In 1851 the State and her citizens entered on

an extensive railroad construction policy. By loaning her credit to individuals Missouri enabled this line of work to progress rapidly, and this in turn greatly developed the State. The five miles of wooden railroad in Missouri in 1851 had by 1870 increased to over two thousand miles of iron roads. This early railroad history of Missouri was an important factor in Missouri's development, but it finally entailed a debt of nearly twenty-five million dollars on the State government at the time that a large war debt was incurred. The effect of these two debts was to raise the state taxes as never before nor since in the history of Missouri. In 1856 the State's revenue was about five hundred thousand dollars; in 1870 it was nearly three million dollars a year. In 1860 the state tax rate for revenue and interest purposes was thirty cents on the hundred dollars assessed valuation; in 1870 it was fifty cents, being equally divided for revenue and interest purposes; and in 1867, the high tide of state taxation in Missouri, the rate was sixty-five cents.

During this period agriculture advanced with the railroads. In 1850 the value of farm land in Missouri was eighty-seven million dollars, and only seven per cent of Missouri land was improved; in 1870, farm wealth had risen to three hundred and ninety-four million dollars and twenty per cent of Missouri land was improved. Factories had their inception during these years, but only a small part of Missouri's wealth was in a corporation form. The increase in the total taxable wealth in Missouri was almost miraculous, increasing from forty-seven million dollars in 1850, to five hundred seventy-five million dollars in 1870. To summarize, it may be stated that the beginning of the period found Missouri a sparsely populated, almost undeveloped state, and the close left her a population of over a million and a half, and a taxable wealth assessed at over one-half billion dollars. The period was essentially one of great economic development.

In the field of state wide social development, little was accomplished outside of religious organizations. All important State church organizations were completed. In 1840 the Episcopal Church effected this; in 1845 the South Methodist;

in 1847 the Catholic Archdiocese was established; in 1855 the First Catholic Provincial Council, and the Evangelical Lutheran; in 1864 the Congregational; and in 1866 the Christian. A beginning was made in state wide voluntary associations such as the Medical in 1850, the1836 association having been premature and failed; the Agricultural in 1853; the Teachers in 1856; the Horticulturists in 1858-59; the Dentists in 1865; and the Press in 1867. The inception of Women's Clubs is found at the latter part of this period, the first being the Missouri Woman's Suffrage Club of 1867, the Woman's Christian Organization of St. Louis in 1868 and of Kansas City in 1870. These clubs were, however, all for a particular object and were not of the cultural and social character of today. The fraternal orders made some advance in their state organizations; the Knight Templars in 1847 and the Knights of Pythias in 1870. Two voluntary institutions of a cultural and educational character and of great worth and importance were established but accomplished little at this time: The Missouri Historical and Philosophical Society in the forties, which soon died; and the St. Louis Missouri Historical Society in 1866.

This period was the great day of private schools and colleges. In fact until 1850 more children were receiving their education in these than in the public schools. At least two-thirds of the prominent private colleges and schools in Missouri today were founded between 1836 and 1870. In the field of public education, however, and especially higher public education, the progress of Missouri was very slow. The first separate State Superintendent of Public Instruction was not appointed until 1839, and after two years the office was assumed by the Secretary of State, who held it until 1853. The first report on public schools in 1839 showed only one hundred and fourteen school districts in Missouri where one hundred and sixty-three months of school was taught altogether and at which only five thousand of Missouri's 100,000 children attended. The amount of State money expended for public education was two thousand three hundred dollars. In 1856, three years after the second establishment of a separate State

Superintendent of Schools, the number of school districts had increased to three thousand eight hundred, the number of children enrolled to ninety-eight thousand, and the salaries of teachers to three hundred and seventy-nine thousand dollars. A great advance in common public school education was made from 1856 to 1860. In the latter year there were five thousand two hundred school districts in which one hundred and seventy thousand children or nearly one-half of Missouri's school population were enrolled, and the teachers of which received six hundred and sixty-seven thousand dollars. During the war, education was greatly retarded, and many of the district schools closed. The office of State Superintendent of Schools was again in the Secretary of State's hands, and Missouri received a great intellectual setback. In 1870, the public schools had, however, more than recovered what they had had in 1860, and the number of school districts was seven thousand five hundred with two hundred eighty thousand pupils, or nearly one-half Missouri's school population, enrolled. In the field of higher public school education, little was accomplished. The State University, founded in 1839, was not supported by State appropriations, except two thousand five hundred dollars a year interest on the Seminary Fund, until 1867 when ten thousand dollars was given. As a result of this lack of state support the State University in 1870 had only ten teachers, with two hundred and forty-three students enrolled, one-third of the latter being in the preparatory department. The day of the public schools had just begun to dawn.

In the field of eleemosynary institutions the State prior to 1870 had accomplished little. A state hospital for the insane had been established at Fulton in 1847, a school for the blind in St. Louis in the fifties, and for the deaf in 1851. The work of caring for the unfortunate of Missouri prior to 1870 was largely in the hands of private institutions and under the churches, especially the Catholic. Equally tardy was Missouri in establishing state boards and commissions. During this period only four important ones were met with: the Board of Public Works in 1855; the Geological Survey in 1853; the Board of Agriculture in 1863; and Board of Statistics in 1866.

In short the fifth period of Missouri history was one of remarkable economic development aided greatly by the State Government. The great day of higher intellectual progress; of public education; of state care of the unfortunate; of state boards of information, inspection and regulation; of women's clubs; voluntary state societies of a vocational character: had just begun by 1870. And until a state has these in a flourishing degree, it is still a state in the making, a commonwealth that has not fully realized itself. In closing this period a word about the war is essential. Costly as it was to Missouri both in men and money, in misery and sorrow; and prized as it is for Missouri's unselfish devotion to her ideals and convictions; still to the historian the war in Missouri represents essentially a partial paralysis of her intellect. The point I would emphasize is not, however, educational retrogression even though this was present in many counties, but it is educational stagnation. Missouri's public educational system was in a deplorable condition in 1860, and the war, in the main, simply prevented an improvement owing to the stopping of the state school-money apportionment and to the disturbed peace. The war worked no revolution in industry and no great change in social life, except during two or three years in certain districts. The three greatest things it produced, excepting the settlement of slavery, were: 1st, Missouri's stagnation in intellectual pursuits especially in the field of education; 2nd, Missouri's semi-political martyrdom from 1861 to 1870; and 3rd, the piling up of a large war debt on top of the railroad debt. The evils that these three things eventually, though indirectly caused, are too many and too complicated for this paper. From 1860 to 1870 Missouri grew in wealth and population by leaps and bounds, but partly offsetting both of these were the blows that had been delivered to Missouri's intellectual, political, and financial condition as a State.

About the year 1870 a new period began in Missouri history. This was her sixth period and extended to the present. It is very probable, however, that a historical pros-

pectus taken twenty or thirty years from now will make apparent the necessity of closing this period before the year 1914. In fact to all thoughtful men and women it is obvious that for several years there has been coming into existence a new mode of thinking; a new attitude towards social, educational, religious, political and industrial problems; a new appraisement of everything; and even a new position in international affairs. We are now too close to all this new birth to accurately analyze it; we are unable to even pick out the big factors and say which are the most important. Who has the temerity to prophesy what is the main thing that has started, and which will spell progress or retrogression. Is it clean government and business administration in city, state and nation? Is it reform of our judiciary? Is it woman suffrage? Is it prohibition? Is it Single Tax? Or is it Socialism? Is it the great impulse just given to education? Or is it free trade? Is it a score of reforms? Or is it a feeble, unconscious grasping after information on everything? Missouri as one of the greatest states in this nation is in the midst of all this, and Missouri's present history is, therefore, too uncertain for accurate interpretation. The following are, however, the most patent generalizations.

The sixth period of Missouri's development from 1870 on, is one of almost unlimited individualistic progress combined with a conservative advance of the State as a political organism along utilitarian lines. I shall say but a word regarding the former. This was the great day of corporations, the growth of cities, the development of factories, the rise in population and wealth, the increase of land values. Between 1870 and 1900 Missouri's taxable wealth doubled, and her population did nearly this; Missouri's improved land area jumped from twenty per cent to fifty-one per cent; Missouri's agricultural land rose in value from four hundred million dollars to over a billion dollars and by 1910 to over two billion dollars; and her two thousand miles of railroads in 1870 had grown to over ten thousand miles in 1910. This was also the day of unlimited individualism in cooperative associations of a cultural, vocational and social character. Women's clubs and lodges

have their beginning and rapid growth during these years; and practically all voluntary vocational societies and organizations were formed then. In short except in the field of education, care for the unfortunate, a few regulating boards, and the machinery of government, the individual by himself or in cooperation with others, was supreme and almost unlimited in his activities at this time. From an individualistic standpoint Missouri during this period reached a remarkably full realization of herself in both social and economic affairs. We have just indicated in a general way her sphere of activity as a political organization.

In this latter sphere, although her advance was remarkable, Missouri failed to keep pace with her citizens in their work. Missouri was unfortunate in being so circumscribed by self-imposed limitations in her present constitution of 1875. That document very naturally limited the state revenue tax to twenty cents on the one hundred dollars assessed valuation, and then to still further limit the state's progress, declared that this rate should be reduced to fifteen cents when the assessed wealth of the state reached nine hundred million dollars. This was equivalent to saying, and this is practically what happened in 1892, that when Missouri's assessed wealth was eight hundred and ninety-nine million dollars her state revenue tax should yield one and three-fourths million dollars, but that when Missouri's assessed wealth reached nine hundred million dollars, this tax should be decreased twenty-five per cent or about one-half million dollars. A true illustration would be given if a man were to declare that when his income reached two thousand dollars, he would reduce it to one thousand five hundred dollars; or if a corporation were to rule that when its business had reached a certain mark, it would curtail its own development. The reason for this limitation in the constitution of 1875 is as clear as that the limitation is today unfortunate. The enormous state railroad and war debt had entailed the most burdensome of taxes on Missourians during the latter sixties and early seventies. In fact the state revenue and interest taxes in 1867 yielded a larger income on less than five hundred million dollars assessed

taxable property than these did in 1910 on over one billion five hundred million dollars. I have enlarged on this subject because it was this lack of revenue after 1875 that caused the very conservative development of Missouri as a political, economic unit. Between 1870 and 1875, five large state institutions were established, which include two normals, two hospitals and a school of mines; from 1875 to 1880, Lincoln Institute was established; between 1880 and 1890, two hospitals and two training schools; the next decade saw the establishment of a virtually new state university, two soldiers' homes, a home for the feeble-minded, a fruit experiment station, and a state historical society; and between 1900 and 1910, a state sanatorium and two normals. It is thus seen that between 1870 and 1875, nearly as much progress was made in establishing state institutions as during any census decade thereafter.

However, considering her binding tax limitations, Missouri made remarkable progress from 1870 to 1910. She advanced wonderfully in education, both higher and elementary; she took care of her unfortunate; and she established numerous boards and commissions for gathering information and some for inspection. In fact even with her limited income combined with the rise in local taxes, Missouri by 1910 has become a great, cooperative and progressive commonwealth.

Note: The statements made regarding the first and second periods are based on Fortier, *History of Louisiana; Houck, History of Missouri, and Spanish Regime in Missouri;* the Illinois State Historical Library, *Collections* and *Publications;* and the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, *Collections.* Extensive use was also made of the valuable publications of the various historical societies of Canada. The third and fourth periods rest on the official publications of the United States Government and of Missouri; newspapers; Houck, *History of Missouri;* Billon, *Annals of St. Louis;* Stoddard, *Sketches of Louisiana;* accounts of various travelers, as Brackenridge, Darby, Flint, Schoolcraft, and others; together with a manuscript of mine on *Missouri's Struggle for Statehood.* The fifth and sixth periods are based on information obtained principally from the laws of Missouri and the official reports of the State's officials, institutions and boards; the various Civil War histories of Missouri; church minutes; school and college catalogues; association reports; and club programs.

FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER.

"MISSOURI DAY" PROGRAMS FOR MISSOURI CLUB WOMEN.

Floyd C. Shoemaker.

In response to a growing interest in the study of Missouri history on the part of Missouri schools, clubs and reading circles, the State Historical Society has compiled these programs. Topics have been selected upon which there is available literature and information of a satisfactory character. There has been no attempt to cover the entire field of Missouri history, but a study of the subjects here presented will contribute much towards an appreciation of the richness and interest of this kind of work. No state offers a more absorbing and valuable story than Missouri.

In addition to the references given, much information can be obtained by a careful examination of both the county and city newspapers. Special articles of a historical or biographical character are constantly appearing in the press, and many of these are well worth the time and trouble to clip and preserve. An aid to this kind of material will be found in each number of the *Review* under *Historical Articles in Missouri Newspapers*. A further aid will be found in the first article in this number of the *Review*. In fact all persons interested in Missouri history should obtain a set of *The Review* and should have their names entered as members of *The State Historical Society of Missouri*.

"Missouri Day" Programs for Missouri Club Women will be found useful to persons who desire information on specific Missouri topics, to teachers of history, to students, and to clubs. Public, school and college libraries in Missouri are advised to secure the more important publications herein listed. These programs can in many cases be advantageously divided into several programs, or portions can be selected for study. Such division or selection will depend largely on the extent of references and information obtainable.

I. Discovery and Early Settlements of Missouri, 1541-1804

1. Spanish exploration—De Soto.
2. French exploration—Joilet and Marquette.
3. Early settlements—Fort Orleans, Ste. Genevieve, St. Louis, St. Charles, New Madrid, Cape Girardeau and other towns.
4. Social and economic Missouri of the 18th century.

Bryan's *Daniel Boone*, *Review*, Vols. III and IV.
Bourne's *The Romance of Western History*, *Review*, Vol. I.
Carr's *Missouri*, Chs. I-III.
Chouteau's *Journal of the Founding of St. Louis*, *in Mo. Hist. Soc.*, (St. Louis) *Coll.*, Vol. III.
Davis and Durrie's *Missouri*, Chs. I-III.
Finkelnburg's *Under Three Flags*, in *Mo. Hist. Soc.*, (St. Louis) *Coll.*, Vol. III.
Houck's *History of Missouri*, Vols. I and II.
Missouri county histories, first part.
Mss., *The Spanish Forts at the Mouth of the Missouri River*, in *Mo. Hist. Soc.*, (St. Louis) *Coll.*, Vol. III.
Primm's *Early History of St. Louis*, in *Mo. Hist. Soc.*, (St. Louis) *Coll.*, Vol. IV.
Rader's *History of Missouri*, Part I.
Shoemaker's *Six Periods of Missouri History*, *Review*, Vol. IX.
Stipes' *Fort Orleans*, *Review*, Vol. VIII.
Switzler's *History of Missouri*, Chs. I-VI.
Viles' *The Story of the State*, in *The State of Missouri*, edited by Walter Williams, pp. 9-14.
Viles' *Population and Extent of Settlement in Missouri before 1804*, *Review*, Vol. V.
Violette's, *Early Settlements in Missouri*, *Review*, Vol. 1.

Information on the various topics in this program is easily obtainable. Much of the subject matter is widespread in its nature and can be found in many books not listed with the foregoing. The *Missouri Historical Review* has enlarged on many of these subjects and reprints of some of these articles can be obtained from the Historical Society.

II. Lewis and Clark Expedition, 1804

1. Story of the expedition.
2. Biography of Merriweather Lewis and William Clark.
3. National importance of the expedition.
4. Special significance to Missouri.

(All standard encyclopedias contain accounts of this expedition and the lives of its leaders. Similar articles are found in United States histories.)
Coues' *History of the Expedition under the Command of Lewis and Clark.*
(Mrs.) Dye's *The Conquest: The True Story of Lewis and Clark.* (A historical novel.)

Hosmer's *History of the Expedition of Lewis and Clark.*
Houck's *History of Missouri*, Vol. III, pp. 140-143.
Lighton's *Lewis and Clark.*
Southern History Co., *Encyclopedia of the History of Mo.*, Vol. II, pp. 7-9; Vol. III, pp. 36-38.
Switzler's *History of Missouri*, Ch. X.
Thwaite's *Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition;* Ibid. *Wm. Clark*, in *Mo. Hist. Soc.*, (St. Louis) *Coll.*, Vol. II.
Wheeler's *The Trail of Lewis and Clark.*
Williams' *History of Missouri*, Part III, Ch. IV.

The Lewis and Clark Expedition was not only the most famous of its kind undertaken by the United States government but its importance to the Nation was perhaps greater than any other. This expedition was a factual justification of the Louisiana Purchase, an official herald of the extent and opportunities of the far trans-Mississippi, Rocky mountain and Oregon country, and a forerunner of American immigration to those sections. Perhaps in the history of the country no other single peaceful enterprise that employed so few men and cost so little, had such an effect in broadening the intellectual horizon of Americans as did the Lewis and Clark Expedition. The expedition was organized in St. Louis and disbanded there: its leaders later entered public life in Missouri and became her governors. In leaders, men, and equipment, it was largely Missourian.

III. Early Missouri Trails and Roads

1. Indian warpaths and hunting trails.
2. El Comino Real.
3. Boone's Lick Trail.
4. Salt River Road.
5. Santa Fe Trail—history and significance to Missouri.
6. Hannibal and St. Joseph Road.
7. Missouri Avenue or the "Lottery Road."
8. Plank roads.
9. Early mail routes.
10. Military roads.

Bicknell's *Missouri-Santa Fe Trade*, in *Mo. Hist. Soc.*, (St. Louis), *Coll.*, Vol. II.
Broadhead's *Early Missouri Roads, Review*, Vol. VIII.
Broadhead's *Roads and Trails*, in *Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri*, Vol. V., pp. 366-369.
Broadhead's *The Santa Fe Trail, Review*, Vol. IV.
Gregg'e *Commerce of the Prairies.*
Harvey's *Story of the Santa Fe Trail* in *Atlantic Monthly.* Vol. 104, No. 12.

Hayes' *New Colorado and its Santa Fe Trail.*
Houck's *History of Missouri*, Vol. I, pp. 224-231. (Other articles indexed in this work.)
Missouri county histories.
Napton's *Over the Santa Fe Trial*, 1857.
Ravenel's *Riverways and Roadways, in History of Northeast Missouri* Vol. I, Ch. V.
Sampson's *Santa Fe Trail—M. M. Marmaduke Journal, Review*, Vol. VI.
Sampson's *The Journals of Capt. Wm. Becknell from Boone's Lick to Santa Fe, etc., Review* Vol. IV.
Stephen's *Major Alphonso Wetmore's Diary of a Journey to Santa Fe, Review*, Vol. VIII.
Wetmore's *Santa Fe Trade and Santa Fe Trail.*

Scarcely a county in Missouri but possesses an aboriginal or pioneer path, trail, trace, or road. Only some of the familiar ones have here been given. Local research work will bring to light equally interesting ones in every quarter of the State. Consultations with early settlers will reveal a deer path here, an Indian trail there, and pioneer traces ramifying in all directions. No community is at any time too young to have some past, and to have some record of that past in the memories of its pioneers. An exceedingly pleasant entering wedge to develop an interest in the life of the community is to interview the old pioneers, a practice that will often prove as profitable as pleasant. The memories of pioneers, while sometimes treacherous as to dates and persons, may yield items of much value about each settlement.

IV. Missouri's Struggle for Statehood

1. Early petitions to Congress.
2. First Missouri Compromise.
3. Missouri's first constitutional convention.
4. Second Missouri Compromise and admission into the Union.

Carr's *Missouri*, Chs. VII-VIII.
Davis & Durries' *History of Missouri*, Chs. VI-VIII.
Hodder's *Side Lights on the Missouri Compromise, Review*, Vol. V.
Houck's History of Missouri, Vol. I, Ch. I; Vol. III, Ch. XXIX.
Missouri county histories.
School histories of Missouri, as Rader's, Viles', and Williams' give brief accounts.
Shoemaker's *Missouri's Struggle for Statehood.*
Shoemaker's *The First Constitution of Missouri, Review*, Vol. VI.
Switzler's History of Missouri, Ch. XVII.
Trexler's *Slavery in Missouri Territory, Review*, Vol. III.
United States histories.

The national aspect of Missouri's Struggle for Statehood is set forth in every history of the United States. The local aspect of this subject is briefly treated by Professor H. A. Trexler and Professor F. H. Hodder, and is handled in detail by Floyd C. Shoemaker. Few subjects in Missouri history are more interesting than this one and fortunately there is no difficulty in obtaining information on it.

V. Early Missouri Statesmen

1. John Scott—Missouri's first United States Representative.
2. David Barton—president of the first constitutional convention of Missouri, Missouri's first United States Senator.
3. Thomas H. Benton—United States Senator from Missouri from 1820 to 1850, greatest statesman from west of the Mississippi River.
4. Edward Bates—one of the framers of Missouri's first constitution, Unites States Representative from Missouri, first United States Cabinet official from west of the Mississippi River.
5. Lewis F. Linn—the "Model Senator of Missouri."

(All standard encyclopedias contain biographical articles on one or several of these men.)

Allen's *Col. Alexander W. Doniphan.*
American Biographical Publishing Co., *The Bench and Bar of Missouri Cities.* (indexed)
Bates' *Bates et al. of Virginia and Missouri.*
Bay's *Bench and Bar of Missouri.* (indexed)
Britton's *Col. Alexander W. Doniphan.*
Broadhead's *A few of the Leading People....of Early Missouri History, Review,* Vol. I.
Collier's *Recollections of Thomas H. Benton, Review,* Vol. VIII.
Darby's *Personal Recollections.* (indexed)
Dyer's *Great Senators,* pp. 190-217.
Flagg's *Thomas Hart Benton, Review,* Vol. I.
Gibson's *Memoir of Edward Bates,* in *Mo. Hist. Soc.,* (St. Louis), *Coll.,* Vol. II.
Greenwood's *Lewis Fields Linn.*
Hughes' *Doniphan's Expedition.*
Legal Publishing Co., *Hist. of the Bench and Bar of Mo.* (indexed)
Meig's *Life of Thomas Hart Benton.*
Ravenel's *Hon. David Barton, Review,* Vol. VIII.
Rogers' *Thomas H. Benton.*
Shoemaker's *Famous Missourians,* in *Mo. Red Book, 1913,* pp. 144-147.
Shoemaker's *Missouri's Struggle for Statehood,* Ch. V.
Southern Hist. Co., *Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri.* (indexed)

Ray's *The Retirement of Thomas H. Benton from the Senate*, etc., *Review*, Vol. II.
United States Biographical Publishing Co., *The U. S. Biographical Dictionary, Missouri Volume.* (indexed)
Van Nada's (editor) *The Book of Missourians.* (indexed)

The lives of these five Missouri statesmen are the prized possession of this State. These men did much to give Missouri a leading place in the halls of Congress. They strove to express the will of the people in Missouri. Each has been honored by having his name perpetuated in a Missouri county, except Edward Bates whose brother, Frederick—the second governor of the State—obtained this honor. All were men of eminent ability and served well their constituents.

VI. Military Missouri

1. Indian wars.
2. Mexican War—Alexander W. Doniphan, Sterling Price.
3. Civil War—Nathaniel Lyon, Frank P. Blair, Franz Sigel, Sterling Price, J. O. Shelby, J. C. Porter.
4. So called "Wars"—Mormon war, Hetherly war, Slicker war.

Allen's *Life of Col. Alexander W. Doniphan.*
Alvord's *The Conquest of St. Joseph, Mich., by the Spaniards in 1781, Review*, Vol. II.
Anderson's *Brig. Gen. Nathaniel Lyon.*
Blos' *Denkwurdigkeiten des Generals Franz Sigel.*
Borland's *General Jo. O. Shelby, Review*, Vol. VII.
Britton's *Alexander W. Doniphan.*
Britton's *The Civil War on the Border.*
Bryan and Rose's *Pioneer Families of Missouri.*
Carr's *Missouri*, Chs. X, XII-XVI.
Clark's *Frank P. Blair.*
Davis and Durrie's *History of Missouri*, Chs. III, VI, XI, XII, XIV, XVIII, XIX.
Edward's *Shelby and his Men.*
Ferril's *Missouri Military in the War of 1812*, Review, Vol. IV.
Grover's *Civil War in Missouri, Review*, Vol. VIII.
Grover's *The Price Campaign of 1864, Review*, Vol. VI.
Grover's *The Shelby Raid, 1863, Review*, Vol. VI.
Histories of the Mormans.
Houck's *History of Missouri*, Vols. II and III. (indexed)
Hughes' *Doniphan's Expedition.*
Missouri county histories.
(Mrs.) *McCausland's The Battle of Lexington, Review*, Vol. VI.
McElroy's *The Struggle for Missouri.*
Mudd's *What I Saw at Wilson Creek, Review*, Vol. VII.
Mudd's *With Porter in North Missouri.*
Peckham's *Gen. Nathaniel Lyon.*
Robinson's *Two Missouri Historians, Review*, Vol. V.

School histories of Missouri.
Shoemaker's *The Story of the Civil War in Northeast Missouri Review*, Vol. VII.
Smith's *Morman Troubles in Missouri, Review*, Vol. IV.
Sneed's *The Fight for Missouri.*
Snyder's *The Capture of Lexington, Review*, Vol. VII.
Southern Hist. Co., *Encyclo. of Missouri History.* (indexed)
Switzler's *History of Missouri*, Chs. VII, XI, XII, XX-XXII, XXVI-XXXI.
Teggert's *The Capture of St. Joseph, Mich., by the Spaniards in 1781, Review*, Vol. V.
Vincent's *The "Slicker War", Review*, Vol. VII.
Violette's *The Battle of Kirksville, Review*, Vol. V.
Ware's *The Lyon Campaign in Missouri.*
Webb's *Battles and Biographies of Missourians.*
Wherry's *The Campaign of Missouri and Battle of Wilson's Creek*, in *Mo. Hist. Soc.*, (St. Louis) *Pub.*, Vol. I.
(Mrs.) Whitman's *Mormon Troubles in Carroll Co., Review*, Vol. VIII.
Wight's *Gen. Jo. O. Shelby, Review*, Vol. VII.
Woodward's *Life of Gen. Nathaniel Lyon.*

This program could easily be broken up into a number of divisions and each division made a separate study. The references listed are by no means complete. Only those books and articles have been given that are well known and accessible. Valuable supplementary information can be obtained from Civil War vetrans and from current newspaper articles. Many Federal and Confederate commanders and public men in Missouri could be added to those listed above and it is desirable to do this if more information can thereby be obtained or more local interest aroused.

Missouri military history has never been fully written. Her early settlers engaged the Indians in almost daily combats; Missouri sent her sons to subdue the aborigines in Wisconsin, Iowa, and on the plains; she aided Texas in her struggle for independence; she helped conquer the Seminole chief, Osceola, in the swamps of Florida; she added pages of honor to the military annals of the Nation on the fields of Brazito, Sacramento and Durango; and she enlisted one hundred and fifty thousand strong under the Stars and Stripes and the Stars and Bars to give her brave to the North and the South.

"Missouri Day" Programs for Missouri Club Women in the October number of the *Review* will treat of literature and education in the State.

HISTORICAL ARTICLES IN MISSOURI NEWSPAPERS.
April-May 1915.

Adair County. Kirksville, *Journal*
April 15. Sketch of the life of A. B. Lyon, pioneer.

Atchison County. Rock Port, *Atchison County Mail*
April 16. Sketch of the life of Capt. Cannon, old settler.
April 30. Sketch of the life of Joel W. Hoover, old settler..

Audrain County. Mexico, *Intelligencer* (Weekly)
April 8. Sketch of the life of Dr. John F. Cowan, 53 years pastor of Auxvasse Church, Callaway County pioneer.
April 15. History of the Benton City Presbyterian Church, by Rev. H. B. Barks.
———— ———— *Ledger* (Weekly)
April 8. Sketch of the life of former Mayor Eli D. Graham.
April 15. Sketch of the life of Patrick H. Gantt.
History of the Benton City Presbyterian Church.
May 17. Sketch of the life of Mrs. J. E. Hutton, widow of Col. J. E. Hutton, Congressman from 9th District of Missouri and for years editor of the *Mexico Intelligencer*.
———— ———— *Missouri Message*
April 8. Sketch of the life of J. E. Lewis, St. Charles Co. pioneer.
April 15. Churchmen in the Jesse family.
———— Vandalia, *Leader*
April 2. Where Bill Anderson died, by R. J. Allen

Barton County. Lamar, *Republican-Sentinel*
May 13. Sketch of the life of Joel Yancey, born 1826 in Howard Co.

Bates County. Butler, *Bates County Record*
April 21. Sketch of the life of Joel M. Sallee, pioneer.
May 16. The News and Other things in vol 1, no. 1, of *Bates County Record*, July 9, 1866.
May 16. Reminiscence by Dr. W. P. Hall.
Talks and Tales of Old Times, by Clark Wix.
May 29. Reflections of an Old Timer, by J. H. Rayborn.
———— ———— *Times*
April 8. Sketch of the life of Robert Plummer, pioneer.
———— Rich Hill, *Mining Review*
April 8. Sketch of the life of Judge George P. Huckeby, pioneer.
April 15. Sketch of the life of Edward Allison, pioneer.
———— ———— *Western Enterprise.*
April 23. Sketch of the life of Rev. James Stephen Porter, Rich Hill, oldest minister and oldest Mason in point of service in Mo.

Benton County. Warsaw, *Benton County Enterprise*
April 2. Sketch of the life of J. Henry Junge, pioneer.
———— ———— *Times*
April 22. Sketch of the life of Francis B. Babbitt, Mo. Civil War veteran.

Boone County. Ashland, *Bugle*

April 1. Sketch of the life of Robert Franklin Pearman, pioneer.

——— Centralia, *Courier*

May 21. Sketch of the life of John J. Hulen, Randolph and Boone Co. pioneer and Confederate veteran.

——— ——— *Fireside Guard*

April 2. Hildebrand the Outlaw.

Centralia Forty Years Ago. (Ch. X.) Reminiscences by J. A. Townsend. See prior and later issues.

April 16. A Personal Sketch of "Bill" Anderson.

May 14. Remembers Mt. Zion (Church) Battle.

——— Columbia, *Alumnus*

May 15. In State Coach Days, by Thomas B. King, son of Austin A. King, Governor of Mo., 1848-52.—A sketch of Mo. University days in the 50's.

——— ——— *Herald-Statesman*

April 2. Sketch of the life of Liberty Henry Gibbs, pioneer.

April 7. Finely illustrated Anniversary Edition on Columbia and Boone County,—many historical and descriptive articles.

——— ——— *Times*

April 18. Sketch of the life of T. J. Durk, aged 90, veteran of Balaklava and soldier of Sebastopol.

——— ——— *Tribune*

April 3. Was a Hornet Without a Sting—Account of the *Columbia Daily Hornet* established in 1899, edited by Dr. Jerome Johnson.

April 2. Boone County History, a series of articles by Hon. E. W. Stephens. See prior and later issues.

May 4. Old Boone Co. Record that contains political and historical information—A deed from Henry Clay in 1823.

May 5. Pioneer Bishop, Daniel S. Tuttle, Recounts Works as missionary bishop in Montana, Idaho and Utah fifty years ago.

May 12. Description of Lake Ha Ha Tonka and scenery in Camden Co., by E. W. Stephens.

May 18. When the Missouri Went on a Rampage—Account of famous flood of 1844.

May 19. Arrow Rock Day and Night Ferry—Some points of historic interest along cross-state highway.

——— ——— *University Missourian*

April 5. Mo. U. has two new curators—Biographical sketch of H. B. McDaniel, Springfield, and John Bradley, Kennett.

April 13. Democracy's Idol—Tribute to Thomas Jefferson and the story of his original monument which now stands on campus at Mo. U.

Y. W. C. A. organizer aid in 25th Anniversary Celebration—Dr. Henry N. Chapman tells of early struggles of Association.

April 14. Edwin M. Rayle tells story of early University of Mo.

April 23. Find Historic Chair in Academic Hall.—Picture of the chair made to order for Prof. R. Thomas who taught in the old brick academy—property of four M. U. presidents.

April 26. Lindenwood College, St. Charles, Mo. History of oldest girls school west of Mississippi, established in 1831.

April 27. Who's Who Journalism Week.—Sketches of Karl Walters, of *Kansas City Star*, and A. B. Chapin, of *St. Louis Republic*—First of a series of articles on Journalism Week speakers.

April 28. Stephens College One of the Oldest—Story of Columbia woman's school established 1853.

May 4. A "Katy" Engineer on Road Since 1861—W. H. Willis, oldest man on M. K. & T. knew Thos. A. Edison as a newsboy.

May 5. Built Stockade to Protect Bank.—Reminiscences by R. B. Price, Sr., of banking in Columbia during the Civil War.
Columbia Statesman second paper (?) in Missouri—History of early journalism in Mo.
May 24. Records of Pioneer Days Found in Attic—Account books and Diary of Moses Payne found in old Rocheport house date back to 1828.
May 25. Tom Sawyer's cave at Hannibal—Picture of entrance to cave made famous by Mark Twain.

———— Rocheport, *Progress*

April 2. Sketch of life of Elijah Inman, pioneer.
Sketch of the life of James M. Gregory, pioneer.

———— Sturgeon, *Missouri Leader*

April 1. Sketch of the life of Dr. A. J. Harris.

Buchanan County. St. Joseph, *Gazette*

April 15. Capt. Greer of Macon saw Booth shoot Lincoln.
April 25. Dr. Knox Miller, Missourian, Gave Hookworm Hook.
April 25. To Revive Leafy Isles in Lover's Lane that Field Wrote of.—D. A. R. tree planting program with reminiscences of Eugene Field.
April 26. Aged Preacher Back to First Pastorate—Sketch of the life of Rev. J. M. Regan, minister in 1853 at Albany, Mo.
May 2. Oregon, Typical "Old Missoury" Town, is progressive—Sketch of Oregon, Holt Co.,—Town established before St. Joseph.
May 16. Sketch of Mound City, Holt County.
May 23. Women of Mo. to Own St. Joseph for next Six Days—Sketches and pictures of Women leaders in Mo.
May 30. When St. Joseph Mourned Her Soldier Dead—Recollections of Battle of Franklin, Tenn., in which 44th Mo. regiment lost half its number.
May 31. Tarkio College in Forefront of Mo. Institutions—Pictures and sketch of college founded in 1883.

———— ———— *News-Press*

April 13. Sketch of the life of Mrs. Elizabeth Baker whose husband was law partner of former Governor Silas Woodson.
April 15. "Huck" Finn at 90.—Mark Twain's famous character now living in Oregon. [State]
April 25. Lived in St. Joseph since 1841.—Death of Clark Deppen who came to Mo. when there was only one house in St. Joseph.
April 18. Chillicothe Landmark Razed—Old opera house erected in 1869 where the author of Ben Bolt gave his last performance.

Caldwell County. Breckenridge, *Bulletin*

April 16. Sketch of the life of Enoch Plummer, pioneer.

Callaway County. Fulton, *Gazette*

April 2. Sketch of the life of Mrs. Josephine B. A. Harriss, pioneer.
Sketch of the life of Mrs. Sue T. Scott, pioneer.
Sketch of the life of Mrs. Elizabeth Suggett, pioneer.
April 9. Sketch of the life of Dr. John T. Cowan, pioneer minister, educator and author.
April 16. Sketch of the life of J. D. West, grave the oldest at White Cloud Cemetery, 1846.
April 23. Sketch of the life of Mrs. E. W. Wood, pioneer.
April 30. Sketch of John C. Newson, pioneer and Mo. Civil War veteran.
Sketch of the life of J. C. Douglass, pioneer and Mo. Civil War veteran.

May 14. Sketch of the life of Mrs. Alice Harrison, one hundred years old.

——————— ——————— *Missouri Telegraph*

April 2. Sketch of the life of David A. McCleery, pioneer.
April 30. Sketch of the life of James S. Henderson, pioneer.

Camden County. Linn Creek, *Reveille*

May 22. Sketch of the life of Henry K. Vincent, 82 years, pioneer and Mo. Civil War veteran.
Sketch of the life of William H. Hilhouse, 75 years, Laclede Co. pioneer.

Cape Girardeau County. Cape Girardeau, *Republican* (Weekly)

April 2. Old King's Highway Will Become Missouri's Most Noted Road.
April 30. Sketch of the life of Col. P. R. VanFrank, southeast Mo. pioneer, Mo. Civil War veteran, and pioneer Mo. railroad builder.
May 28. Sketch of the life of Judge Alexander Ross, pioneer lawyer and Mo. Civil War veteran.
A Reminiscence, Richard Berry, Foreman of First Railroad Construction Force into Cape Girardeau, by Hon. Louis Houck.
Sketch of the life of Dr. Alfred Peironnet, 86 years, pioneer.

Carroll County. Carrollton, *Democrat*

April 2. Sketch of the life of Robert Hopkins, pioneer.
April 9. Sketch of the life of Mrs. Margaret Squires, first woman ever elected in Carroll County.
April 30. Sketch of the life of John C. Montgomery, pioneer.
May 14. Sketch of the life of Mrs. Mary J. Jartung, old settler.
May 28. Sketch of the life of Jas. A. Christy, 84 years, pioneer.

——————— ——————— *Republican-Record*

April 8. Reminiscences of Battle of Shiloh and of Co. K. 23 Mo., by J. D. Parsley.
April 15. More of Co. K. 23 Missouri, Mo. Civil War regiment.
April 22. Sketch of the life of F. M. Miller, Benton and Carroll Co. pioneer.

Cass County. Pleasant Hill, *Times*

May 14. Sketch of the life of Henry Gibson, Marion Co. pioneer.

Chariton County. Keytesville, *Chariton Record.*

April 30. Meeting of General Sterling Price Monument Commission.

——————— Salisbury, *Press-Spectator*

April 9. Sketch of the life of George McDonald, pioneer.
Remembrances of Salisbury from 1869 to 1885, by E. T. Ammerman.

Clark County. Kahoka, *Clark County Courier*

April 2. Sketch of the life of Wm. H. Cain, pioneer.
Sketch of the life of John Herberth, pioneer.
Sketch of the life of John Kerr, pioneer.
Sketch of the life of A. J. McAfee, pioneer.
Sketch of the life of W. R. Wilson, pioneer.
April 16. Sketch of the life of John Scollins, pioneer.
April 23. Sketch of the life of M. H. Resor, pioneer.
Sketch of the life of P. H. Bennett, pioneer and Mo. Civil War veteran.
April 30. Sketch of the life of Capt. W. Galland, Mo. veteran of Mexican and Civil Wars.

May 7. Sketch of the life of Dr. Frederick I. Beard, pioneer.
May 28. Sketch of the life of Charles H. Dyer, Civil War veteran and early Clark County settler.

Clay County. Excelsior Springs, *Standard*
April 5. History of the Public Schools of Excelsior Springs.
——— Liberty, *Advance*
April 23. Sketch of the life of W. E. Bell, pioneer.
April 30. Sketch of the life of G. W. Winn, pioneer.
——— ——— *Tribune*
April 16. Sketch of the life of Hiram Warren, pioneer.
Sketch of the life of Reuben B. Allen, pioneer.

Clinton County. Cameron, *Sun*
April 15. Sketch of the life of John C. Divinia, pioneer.
April 22. Sketch of the life of J. Q. A. Kemper, pioneer.
Sketch of the life of Harrison Blacketer, pioneer and Mo. Civil war veteran.
——— Plattsburg, *Clinton County Democrat*
April 2. Sketch of the life of John T. Shoemaker, pioneer.
April 9. Sketch of the life of T. B. Tyer, pioneer.
Sketch of the life of Patrick Shehan, pioneer.

Cole County. Jefferson City, *Democrat-Tribune*
April 13. Picture of Judge Ephriam C. Ewing, presented to Supreme Court by Judge Marshall of St. Louis.
April 20. Sketch of the life of Major J. H. Fink (s), Mo. Civil War veteran and legislator.
——— ——— *Post*
April 1. Industrial Section with biographical sketches of Jefferson City citizens and business men.
April 3. Negroes are taught many useful things—Write-up of Lincoln Institute with picture of President B. F. Allen.

Cooper County. Boonville, *Advertiser*
April 23. An old Church to be Perpetuated—Article on New Salem Church near Prairie Home, one of oldest Presbyterian churches in Missouri, founded 1822.
May 28. Frank James' Ambition, by Hon. Ed. T. Orear, Kansas City.
——— ——— *Central Mo. Republican*
April 1. Judge John F. Philips Tells of Central Missouri Lawyers.
April 8. Fifty Years Have Brought Perfect Peace—Historical address of Joseph Leiber of G. A. R., and Lieut. S. W. Ravenal of U. C. V.

Dade County. Greenfield, *Dade County Advocate*
April 1. Sketch of the life of Thomas V. Speer, Mo. Confederate veteran.
Autobiographical sketch of Daniel W. Scott, 1826—date—See April 8, 15, 22—Historical sketches of Dade County.
April 15. Autobiographical sketch of Samuel J. Weir, 1830—date. See April 22.
May 13. Autobiographical sketch of Samuel N. McMillen. See later dates.

Daviess County. Gallatin, *Democrat*
April 15. Sketches of the lives of Mr. and Mrs. Dave Youtsey, pioneers—Mr. Youtsey was a Civil War veteran.

———— ———— *North-Missourian*
April 15. Sketch of the life of E. H. Cravens, pioneer.
April 22. Sketch of the life of David Manville, aged 93 years.
———— Pattonsburg, *Call*
April 6. Sketch of the life of John P. Crump, pioneer.
April 13. Sketch of the life of Jacob M. Poage, pioneer.
April 20. Sketch of the life of Freeland Boyer, a centenarian and resident of Daviess Co. since 1831.

DeKalb County. Maysville, *Pilot*
May 13. Sketch of the life of John L. Johnson, northwest Mo. pioneer.
Sketch of the life of W. R. Browning, Civil War veteran.

Dent County. Salem, *Monitor*
April 29. Sketch of the life of Wm. Miller, pioneer.

Douglas County, Ava, *Douglas County Herald*
April 8. Sketch of the life of Wm. Hood, pioneer.
May 13. Sketch of the life of Robert Huffman, pioneer.

Franklin County. Pacific, *Transcript*
April 23. Sketch of the life of Henry Westmeyer, Civil War veteran.
———— Union, *Franklin County Tribune*
April 9. Sketch of the life of S. W. Coleman, pioneer.
May 7. Fiftieth Anniversary Edition—Fine historical sketch of Franklin County, by Clark Brown.

Gasconade County. Hermann, *Advertiser-Courier*
April 21. Sketch of the life of Carl Heck, pioneer.

Gentry County. Albany, *Capital*
April 22. Sketch of the life of S. S. Austin, pioneer.
May 20. Sketch of the life of Jonas Cook, age 91 years, resident of Gentry County 71 years.
———— King City, *Chronicle*
April 2. Sketch of the life of John Wheatley, pioneer.
May 28. Sketch of the life of W. M. Haynes, Clinton & Gentry Co. pioneer.
———— Stanberry, *Herald*
April 29. Sketch of the life of Thos. McCarthy Simpson, pioneer.

Greene County. Springfield, *Leader*
April 2. Sketch of the life of M. L. Crum, pioneer.
April 4. Sketch of the life of Henry Cooper, pioneer.
April 6. Biographical sketch of General James H. McBride, Mo. Confederate veteran.
April 8. Sketch of the life of Joseph H. Speer, southwest Mo. pioneer.
April 15. R. H. Collins, Inventor, Springfield Man Will Receive Royalties over one Million Yearly.
May 3. The first piano in south Missouri Ozarks.
May 13. Early days in Dallas County, Missouri, by C. A. Cummins.
May 27. Mr. and Mrs. Kannon Gilmore, Greene Co. pioneers, celebrate 66th wedding anniversary.
May 30. An Ozark literary colony—Sketch of lives of prominent Ozark authors.

———— ———— *Republican.*

April 4. Mrs. Savala Vandaveer, Montgomery City, Owns Ax Lincoln Split Rails With.

April 6. Sketch of the life of Joseph H. Speer, pioneer and overland freighter in early days.

April 11. Early History of Springfield, by Mrs. A. B. McAfee.

April 14. How Springfield Received Lincoln Assassination News, as recalled by Matt Simms.

April 21. Early Days of Springfield Congregational Church, by A. M. Haswell.

May 2. Valley of Jordan Once Recreation Ground for City—Reminiscences of Early History of Springfield.

May 12. Sketch of the life of Col. Daniel N. Fulbright—Born in 1830, believed to have been first white child born in Greene Co. Mo.

May 23. Old Wire Road of 1852—History of famous telegraph line from Rolla, Mo., to Ft. Smith, Ark., constructed by Federal government to keep Mo. in the Union. (*Cassville Democrat.*)

Grundy County. Trenton, *Republican* (weekly)

May 13. Sketch of the life of Eli R. Overman, pioneer and Mo. Civil War veteran.

Harrison County. Bethany, *Clipper*

May 13. Sketch of the life of James Russell, pioneer and Mo. Civil war veteran.

Holt County. Mound City, *News-Jeffersonian*

April 8. Sketch of the life of William Kelly, pioneer of Kearney, Mo.
Sketch of the life of James B. Payne, 81 years, whose father entered the land on which Missouri University is located.

———— Oregon, *Holt County Sentinel*

April 16. Sketch of the life of Capt. W. S. Canon, 81 years, pioneer.

April 23. History of Pioneer Days of Methodism in Holt County.
Sketch of Capt. Grinstead, Civil and Spanish-American Wars veteran.

April 30. The Sentinel's Golden Jubilee—Fine illustrated sketch of Holt County and of the *Sentinel.*

May 14. Historical sketch of the *Sentinel* and its editors.

May 21. History of Company "F," 4th Mo. State Militia Cavalry, Holt Co. Company.

Howard County. Fayette, *Howard Co. Advertiser*

April 29. Sketch of the life of Major Joseph Hughes Finks, Marshall of Missouri Supreme Court for 20 years. Confederate veteran, Circuit Clerk of Howard Co., and Representative from Howard Co.

———— Glasgow, *Missourian*

April 11. Sketch of the life of Frank P. Fuoss, prominent Missouri-born journalist of Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and Los Angeles.

Howell County. West Plains, *Howell Co. Gazette*

May 20. Sketch of the life of John Goldsberry, pioneer Ozark hunter and preacher,—established town of Mountain View, Howell County, made overland trip to gold fields in 1849.

———— ———— *Journal*

April 8. Passing of the Last Log School House in Howell County.
April 29. Sketch of the life of John Rogers, Mo. Civil War veteran.

Iron County. Ironton, *Iron County Register*

April 22. An Episode at Pilot Knob, 1865.

Jackson County. Independence, *Jackson Examiner*

April 2. To Mark Daniel Boone's Grave.
April 9. Sketch of the life of Henry Harper, Kansas City pioneer.
April 16. Sketch of the life of John Bishop, Indiana Mexican War veteran and Mo. pioneer.
May 14. Sketch of the life of Mrs. A. J. Henley, pioneer.

Kansas City, *Independent*

May 15. History and Descriptive number on Kansas City.

———— *Journal*

April 5. Dr. Dibble Tells of Santa Fe Trail in 1857.
Mrs. Josephine G. Ragan, daughter of pioneer Missourian, born in Jackson County, dies.
April 23. John Donnelly, veteran employee of City quits.
May 1. Anniversary of Rothschild Store established in Kansas City in 1855.
May 3. Anniversary of first Baptist Church in Kansas City, established 1855.
May 5. "Old Gobbler" zinc mine near Carthage is revived. Once belonged to Frank Rockefeller, brother of oil king.
May 10. Sketch of the life of George H. Barse, Civil War lieutenant and veteran railroad man.
May 13. Sketch of the life of Adam Woolf, hero of the Civil War and Federal office holder under President Grant.
May 19. Elias Perry of De Witt, Mo., travels in a Pullman car over the route he traversed in an ox-cart in Pike's Peak gold rush of 1859.
May 20. Sketch of the life of Col. Robert T. Van Horn, for 40 years owner of *Kansas City Journal*, who celebrates 91st birthday.

———— *Post*

April 3. Old Missouri Packets Once Numbered 150, by V. G. Whelan.
April 18. Speaker Champ Clark in his Lighter Vein.
April 28. Reminiscences of George A. Wilcox, Kansas City pioneer.
April 9. Where Kansas City History Was Made—Views of old Shawnee Missouri near Kansas City built by Rev. Thomas H. Johnson, missionary to the Indians in 1839.

———— *Star*

April 1. Old Union Depot Down Next Week. See April 5.
Santa Fe Trail Trip by Oxen in 1857, by Dr. Leroy Dibble, Kansas City pioneer, see April 4.
April 2. Sketch of life of Jacob Crosby, 90 years old, pioneer.
April 4. A Half Century Since Lee Up Up His Sword at Appomattox.
When Kansas City Heard The Word From Appomattox.
April 6. Sketch of the life of Charles Lewis Dew, pioneer.
April 10. Sketch of the life of Mrs. Nancy Dorman, Kansas City pioneer.
April 10. Sketch of the life of Isaac J. Baldwin, K. C. pioneer.
Description of Duels of Early Missouri Days—Benton-Lucas.
April 11. Fifty Years Have Passed Since Lincoln Was Slain.
Champ Clark, Writer.
To Mark Fort Osage at Sibley.

April 13. Death notices and comments of William Rockhill Nelson—See April 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.
April 18. Sketch of the life of L. J. MacGillis, K. C. pioneer.
Sketch of the life of Jere T. Dew, Kansas City pioneer.
April 25. Lessons of the Civil War, by Edwin J. Shannahan.
Description of How the Yankees Wiped Out a Town—Bloomington, Macon County, Mo.
May 2. The "Old Trails" road through Missouri as seen by Colorado motorists—Some points of historic interest.
Sketch of Park College, Parkville, Mo., occasion of 42nd anniversary.
Schools honor memory of Audubon upon anniversary of his travel through Missouri in 1842—Extract from his journal.
Howard C. Sykes, a former Kansas City newspaper man, writes of the Singapore Mutiny.
Views and sketches of Excelsior Springs.
Sketches of William H. Hamby of Chillicothe.
May 3. The rise of Missouri's first millionaire, John Mullanphy.
John Lewis first English speaking farmer to locate in Missouri River Bottoms, 1795—Historical account.
How German Militarism saved Missouri in 1861, by John William Burgers.
May 6. Account of attempt to recover 500 barrels of whisky from the steamer Arabia, sunk in the Missouri River near Parkville in 1856.
May 9. John C. Caps, the Kansas City man who almost beat Henry Ford to motor car millions.
Historical sketch of the town of Hume, Mo.
May 14. Some historic routes through Missouri to the Pacific Coast.
May 16. Major S. G. Brock of Macon, Mo., tells of the chase of a Confederate blockade runner in 1863.
May 20. Sketch of the life of David C. King, pioneer and Civil War veteran.
May 23. How war rubbed the Aladdin lamp for Joplin in the zinc mining district of Mo.

———— ———— *Times*

April 6. Sketch of the life of Mathew B. Mullins, Kansas City pioneer.
April 7. Sketch of the life of Mathew Harris, Civil War veteran and Kansas City pioneer.
Sketch of the life of T. W. Gillam of Brunswick, Mo., Chariton County pioneer.
April 8. Sketch of the life of W. O. Cox, Civil War veteran and former Kansas City banker.
April 9. E. W. Railey, Weston, Mo., a Missouri Banker for 50 years.
Only 900 Civil War Veterans Here—Kansas City.
April 13. William Rockhill Nelson—death notices and comments, 4:13-30.
Sketch of the life of C. C. Connely, Cass Co. pioneer and Civil War veteran.
April 16. Sketch of the life of Edward P. Garnett, pioneer Mo. lawyer and State representative of Jackson Co.
April 17. Sketch of the life of John H. Knoepher, pioneer.
April 19. Sketch of the life of Mrs. Mary M. Ragland, Lafayette Co. pioneer.
April 22. Sketch of the life of James H. Carter, Mo. pioneer plainsman and freighter.
May 6. L. A. Allen took first herd of cattle out of Kansas City over the Old Santa Fe Trail in 1863.

May 11. Sketch of Col. Jared L. Sanderson, Boulder, Colo., who organized the first stage line out of Kansas City.
Sketch of the life of Noah Fyock, a Missouri River steamboat engineer before the Civil War.
May 28. Ozark scenery equals that in Scotland says Charles Phelps Cushing in *Leslie's Weekly*.
Sketch of the life of John Priest Green, Liberty, Mo., president of William Jewell College since 1892.
May 31. The Diamond & Times buildings, old Kansas City landmarks, dating back to 1870 and 1885, are torn down.

Jasper County. Carthage, *Press* (Weekly)
April 15. Sketch of the life of W. J. Senall, Editor for 25 years of the *Press*.
April 22. Sketch of the life of John Fairfield, Mexican—Civil War veteran.
May 27. Sketch of the life of John W. Burch, Jasper county pioneer and official.
——————— Joplin, *Globe*
April 11. Sketch of the life of Mrs. Elizabeth A. Bartlett, widow of late Capt. E. A. Bartlett, Joplin mine owner.
——————— ——————— *News-Herald*
April 4. Sketch of the Real "Trail of Lonesome Pine"—Road Winding to Ozarks south of Joplin.
April 13. Spanish-American War "Vets" of 1898 to Organize in Joplin. Capt. McDowell elected commander.
April 18. Joplin Man Was Left for Dead on Chickamauga Field—Sketch of the life of Capt. L. French Williams now living in Joplin.
April 21. Diagram of Ozark Trails Route with officers and plans of Ozark Trails Association.
May 2. Woman 101 Holds Open House—Joplin Woman born in Scotland—a war nurse under Gen. Sherman: her husband a civil engineer under Grant.
May 9. Sketch of the life of W. B. Halyard, Civil War veteran and twice Mayor of Joplin, 80 years old.
May 20. "For Old Times Sake"—Tales of early days related by old Joplin citizens.
May 30. Stories of the Ozark Hills.

Laclede County. Lebanon, *Rustic*
April 29. Sketch of the life of Senator John W. Farris, Civil war veteran, editor, county official, state senator and representative.
Feb. 28. Literary Landmarks of Lebanon.

Lafayette County. Higginsville, *Advance*
April 2. Sketch of the life of Charles Hoefer, Franklin and Lafayette Co. pioneer, banker.
April 23. Sketch of the life of Philip E. Ayers, pioneer.
Sketch of the life of Julius Vogt, Civil War veteran.

Lincoln County. Troy, *Free Press*
April 23. Sketch of the life of Willian H. Bryan, 81 years, Mo. Civil War veteran.
May 21. Sketch of the life of Francis L. Hewitt, pioneer and Mo. Confederate veteran.

Linn County. Brookfield, *Gazette*

April 22. A Civil War Story—A marching and fighting Missouri regiment.

May 1. That First Circus—Description of first circus in Linn County in 1857 and reminiscences of early days.

May 8. In the Early Fifties—Historical sketch of Linn county and of the construction of H. & St. Jo. R. R., by John McGowan.

May 22. In the Early Fifties—Pioneer Road Builders.

May 29. In the Early Fifties—"A land of Milk and Honey, of Hog and Hominy".

Livingston County. Chillicothe, *Constitution* (Weekly)

April 1. Sketch of the life of Frank H. Leaver, pioneer.

April 8. Sketch of the life of John Walker, pioneer.

April 29. Sketch of the life of Isadore Sisk, pioneer.

Macon County. Macon, *Republican*

April 16. Sketch of the life of Jacob Schlenker, pioneer.

April 23. Sketch of the life of Capt. Bill Stephens, Mo. Civil war veteran

May 7. To Colorado in 1865, by Macon men.
First Call to Arms—Sketch of Rally Day in Bloomington, Mo., in 1861.

May 21. Lincoln Spanked Him—Reminiscences by F. M. Wilson.

———— ———— *Chronicle*

April 17. Something about the Men of the Macon County Bar.

April 19. Something about Macon and the County—Points of interest to tourists.

April 22. Account of early journalism, by Chas. H. Grasty of *Baltimore Sun* who began newspaper work in Mexico, Mo.

April 26. The Old Time Spellin' Match—Short Story by Homer Croy.

April 30. Reminiscences by M. C. Tracy of Missouri Journalism of the 40's and 50's.

May 6. New Cambria Heads all for Long Life—Sketch of New Cambria.

Marion County. Hannibal, *Courier-Post*

April 9. To Restore Birthplace of Mark Twain at Florida, Mo.

May 3. Sketch of Edward Gerald, former member of Courier-Post editorial staff.

May 12. Thirty-fourth G. A. R. Encampment Convenes in Hannibal—Jas. B. Dobyns, St. Louis, elected commander for 1915.

May 19. Sketch of the life of Mrs. Mary Hornback, age 94 years, one of the oldest women in northeast Missouri.

———— Palmyra, *Spectator*

April 14. Old-Time Songs.

April 21. Sketch of the life of Wm. Crane, pioneer.
Then and Now—The Autobiography of a Kid by Uncle James.

Mercer County. Princeton, *Post*

April 29. Knew Princeton's First Printer—Sketch of the life of James Scarborough.

May 6. Cornbread Day in North Missouri, by I. B. Stover.

———— ———— *Telegraph*

April 14. Sketch of the life of Cyreneus Bain, 87 years, pioneer.

May 5. Old Pioneers Write Letters of Early Days.

May 12. Sketch of early days in north Missouri, by Rev. J. H. Burrows, former Mo. Congressman.

Moniteau County. California, *Democrat*
April 8. Sketch of the life of Mrs. S. Finke, 95 years old, pioneer.
Sketch of the life of John M. Crum, 90 years old, Miller Co., pioneer.
Sketch of the life of Buford Russell, Mo., Confederate veteran.
———— ———— *Moniteau County Herald*
April 8. Sketch of the life of Dr. H. C. Klueber, pioneer physician.
April 15. Recollections of Appomatox, by J. M. Williams.

———— ———— *Times*
April 22. Sketch of the life of Judge John G. Knox, pioneer.

Nodaway County. Maryville, *Tribune*
April 19. Boyhood Companion of Lincoln Is Dead—Sketch of the life of E. B. Yeaman, who split rails with the Emancipator in his youth.
April 20. Sketch of the life of Theodore Gwin, first Union soldier to enter fortress at surrender of Vicksburg.

Oregon County. Alton, *South Missourian-Democrat*
April 17. Sketch of the life of Thos. Batman, 83 years old, pioneer.
April 22. Sketch of the life of D. J. Lane, pioneer.
Letter From An Old Timer On Early Days.
May 20. Sketch of the life of J. W. Bruce, pioneer.

Pettis County. Sedalia, *Capital*
April 1. Sketch of the life of Mrs. Jane B. Wilson, former Edina, Mo. poetess.
April 9. Missourian Whose Bugle Blast Ended Civil War Still Survives—Sketch of the life of Capt. Nathaniel Sisson, Maryville, Mo.
May 6. James R. Major, pioneer Missourian, tells of trip across plains to California in 1850.
May 19. Old Time Bandits meet for the Last Time—Kit Dalton comes from Mississippi to pay a last visit to his life-long friend, Cole Younger, at Lees Summitt.
May 23. Sketch of Judge Rush Leaming pioneer and Civil War veteran.

Phelps County. Rolla, *Herald*
May 6. Sketch of the life of Joe Daugherty—Phelps county pioneer and official.

Pike County. Bowling Green, *Times*
April 8. Sketch of the life of T. M. Guthrie, pioneer.
Champ Clark as a Rail Splitter.
———— Louisiana, *Press-Journal*
April 1. Sketch of the life of Prof. A. Slaughter, 87 years old, pioneer.
Roll of the Dead—Memento of Maj. Johnston, killed by Guerrillas in 1864.
April 8. World's Greatest Nursery, will celebrate its centennial in 1916—Stark Bros., Louisiana, Mo.
April 22. Sketch of the life of Capt. A. J. Lovell, pioneer and Mo. Civil War veteran.

Putnam County. Unionville, *Republican*
April 7. Sketch of the life of John Probasco, 86 years old, pioneer.
April 28. Sketch of the life of Thomas Aitken, pioneer.

Ralls County. New London, *Ralls County Record*
April 9. Red Wing's Captive—Early Indian and Pioneer tale.

Randolph County. Huntsville, *Herald*
April 2. Sketch of the life of Benj. L. Cockrell, pioneer.
May 28. Sketch of the life of John A. Heether, State and Co. official.
Sketch of the life of Uncle John Cockrell, Randolph county pioneer and relative of Senator Cockrell.
———— Moberly, *Democrat* (Daily)
April 13. Sketch of the life of W. H. Emerson, pioneer citizen of Moberly and Mo. Confederate veteran.

Ray County. Richmond, *Missourian*
April 1. Biographical sketch of Col. A. W. Doniphan.
April 15. A True Picture by Mrs. James B. Gantt Writes of Mrs. Helen Morton, mother of Senator J. B.
Sketch of the life of Mrs. Rebecca Thompson, 87 years old, pioneer.
April 22. Sketch of the life of James C. Endicott, 81 years old, pioneer.

St. Charles County. St. Charles, *Cosmos-Monitor*
April 28. Out Population In the year 1791—Translation of the census of San Carlos Del Misury.
May 19. Sketch of the life of Wm. F. Broadhead, pioneer and official of St. Louis Co.

St. Clair County. Osceola, *St. Clair County Republican*
May 20. Sketch of the life of Judge B. F. Copenhaver, pioneer and Co. official.

St. Francois County. Farmington, *Times*
April 9. Battle of Shilo as seen by Capt. W. A. Kennedy.
Brief History of the Farmington Times, 1874—date.
April 23. Hon F. P. Graves Surmounts Difficulties—Letter by "A Friend" on pioneering.

St. Louis City, *Globe-Democrat*
April 2. Melford's Oldest Eating House in St. Louis closed.
April 4. Historical Article on Kaskaskia.
April 12. Missouri Society of Washington, D. C., Elected Officers in Washington—Willard N. Holmes, president.
April 14. Sketch of the life of John A. Holmes, financier.
April 15. Sketch of the life of Mrs. B. C. Jones, 79 years old—Was the oldest sister of D. M. Houser, head of Globe-Democrat.
April 19. Sketch of the life of Elbridge G. Newell, St. Louis broker, 89 years old.
April 24. Steps Taken For State Centennial Observance in 1918 by the Missouri Historical Society of St. Louis.
April 27. Washington University to Honor Memory of Dr. Wm. Beaumont, pioneer St. Louis physician.
May 9. Biographical sketch of B. F. Bush, St. Louis, president of Missouri Pacific.
Facsimile reproduction of telegram received by Marc J. Gautier, St. Louis, April 13, 1861, telling of the fall of Ft. Sumpter.
May 10. Sketch of the life of Joseph McDonnell, captain of a Missouri regiment in Spanish-American War.
Sketch of the life of Joseph T. Mouell, St. Louis mining engineer and scientist.

——————— *Republic*

April 11. J. P. Johnson of Missouri Appointed Superintendent of U. S. Railway Mail Service.

April 10. Lincoln and Booth, by Winfield M. Thompson—A series of articles on the "Inner Story of the Great Tragedy of Fifty Years Ago."

April 11. Women of the Missouri Legislature—Mrs. Elliott W. Major, by Mrs. James B. Gantt—Other Articles in former Sunday editions of Republic.

April 11. Biographical sketch of Mrs. Emily Newell Blair, by Robertus Love.

April 25. Biographical sketch of Judge Frank P. Divilbiss, by Robertus Love.

April 12. Copy of Missouri Republican "Extra," 1865, on Surrender of Lee.

April 18. Ozark Boys, Led by Gen. McBride, Among South's Bravest Soldiers—Biographical sketch of Gen. James H. McBride.

April 20. "St. Louis Made Me What I am"—Tribute by William M. Chase, foremost painter in America.

April 25. Sketch of the Missouri Author, Wm. H. Hamby, by Robertus Love.

Two Pike County Couples, Mr. and Mrs. Marion E. Motely, and Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Jacobs, Celebrate Golden Weddings —Biographical sketches.

April 30. Missourian's Pardon, George Vaughn's, Last of Lincoln's Official Acts.

May 2. America's First Jewish Governor is for Prohibition and Equal Suffrage—Autobiographical sketch of Gov. Moses Alexander of Idaho who began life in Missouri on $10 a month.

May 3. Minister McGoodwin's Achievement—Editorial on work of Preston McGoodwin, Joplin newspaper man, who is minister of U. S. to Venezuela.

May 9. Lover's Lane, St. Joseph—An incident in life of Eugene Field, by Robertus Love.

Journalism Week at University of Missouri—Feature story by Love and Chapin.

Striking it Rich—True stories of the southwest Missouri lead and zinc fields.

Mrs. Margaret B. Downing, St. Louisan, wins High Rank in Newspaper Field—Sketch of Missouri author now living in Washington, D. C.

May 16. Evolution Bordering on Revolution in St. Louis Banking Circles—Short history of banking in St. Louis.

May 14. Sketch of the life of J. L. Griswold, of St. Louis, millionaire owner of Laclede Hotel.

May 30. Points of interest on Grand Avenue and Olive Street, St. Louis, by Betty Boyd, illustrated by A. B. Chapin.

Saline County. Marshall, *Democrat-News* (Weekly)

April 1. Sketch of the life of W. H. Chick, 90 years old, pioneer of Saline Couuty and Santa Fe Trader, by Mr. T. C. Rainey.

Washington Irving Here 1832—The seventh of a series of historical articles written by Judge W. B. Napton.

Mr. Rainey Came Here 1865—Historical article.

April 15. Sketch of the life of Judge R. C. Hanna, pioneer.

——————— ——————— *Saline County Progress*

Mar. 26 Pioneers of Saline County, by Dr. Chastain—A series of historical articles appearing weekly.

Schuyler County. Lancaster, *Excelsior.*
April 2. Sketch of the life of Frances J. Cowan, 89 years old, pioneer.
April 23. Sketch of the life of Isaac W. Stanley, 84 years old, pioneer.

Shelby County. Shelbina, *Democrat*
May 26. Sketch of the life of Felix M. Allison, pioneer and "Forty-nine."

Stoddard County. Bloomfield, *Vindicator*
May 7. Historical Sketch of Early Settlement and Organization of Stoddard County.
May 14. Further Events in Early History of Stoddard Co. See latter issues.

Sullivan County. Milan *Standard*
May 13. Sketch of the life of M. E. Franklin, 86 years, pioneer.
———— ———— *Republican*
April 8. Sketch of the life of Jas. B. Dunlap, Mo. Civil War veteran.

Taney County. Branson, *White River Leader*
April 9. The Tale of An Old Pioneer, by James Blankenship.
May 7. Stories of the Pioneers—Number Fourteen. See prior and later issues.

Texas County. Houston, *Herald*
April 16. Sketch of the life of Hon. Thomas N. Bradford—Native pioneer Texas County, County official, Confederate veteran, Member of 32nd and 39th Mo. General Assembly.
Sketch of the life of General James H. McBride.
May 6. Sketch of the life of J. M. Hilderbrand, Moniteau Co. pioneer and Mo. Confederate veteran.

Warren County. Warrenton, *Banner*
May 21. Sketch of the life of Thomas Mills, 80 years old, pioneer.
May 28. Sketch of the life of Joseph A. Humphreys, Mo. Civil War veteran.

NOTES AND DOCUMENTS.

NATHANIEL PATTEN: In the biographical sketch of Nathaniel Patten, published in the April, 1915, number of the *Review*, it was stated (p. 140) that in all probability Patten had his first experience as a newspaper editor at Mount Sterling, Montgomery County, Kentucky. Since that sketch was written, a bibliography of early Kentucky newspapers has appeared in Part 2 of Volume XXIV of the *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society*. This bibliography shows Patten's career as a newspaper man in Kentucky to have been as follows: As junior member of the firm of Martin (William W.) and Patten, he helped to establish the Winchester Advertiser, August 5, 1814. [Patten at that time was 21 years of age. Winchester was the county seat of Clark County, fifteen miles southwest of Mount Sterling, the home of his father.] In July, 1815, this firm was succeeded by Patten and Finnell, and the name of the paper changed to "Kentucky Gazette." August 3, 1816, Finnell retired and the paper was published by Patten alone. "With the issue of July 26, 1817, vol. 3, no. 156, Patten apparently suspended the paper on account of arrears in subscription." It was soon after this that he came to Missouri (though the Winchester paper was afterwards revived by N. L. Fennell).

It thus appears that Patten had three years' experience as an editor of a newspaper before he became editor of the Missouri Intelligencer.

F. F. STEPHENS.

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SANTA FE ROAD: An article in the March, 1915, number of *The Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, by Professor W. R. Manning of the University of Texas, is of considerable interest to the Missouri student of history. The article deals with the diplomacy between the United States and Mexico relative to the Santa Fe Road. During the early part of 1825, a bill fathered by Senator Benton, providing for the survey and marking of a road from Missouri to the international

boundary on the Arkansas river, had passed Congress. This work was commenced the following July 17, (instead of "June 17"), and completed in September. The diplomatic negotiations had to do chiefly with the attempt to secure co-operation from Mexico, and the construction by her of the road from the Arkansas River to Santa Fe. The negotiations ended with the refusal of the Mexican government to undertake the work, though with its permission to the American commissioners to survey the route.

Of the three commissioners, Benjamin H. Reeves was the most prominent from the Missouri point of view. He was lieutenant-governor of the state, and seems to have resigned that office to accept this new position. G. C. Sibley was a fur trader, and had been a United States Factor at Fort Osage previous to the abolition of the Factory system. Pierre Menard, of Kaskaskia, Illinois, the third member of the commission as first constituted, had been in public life for many years, and had been particularly interested in various Indian questions. Indeed, at this very time, he was assisting in the negotiations for the removal of the Indians living north of the Ohio to the region west of the Mississippi and hence Thomas Mather was appointed on the commission in his place. [See *Missouri Intelligencer*, April 19, 1825.] Mather was not with the other commissioners when they left Franklin, July 4, 1825, [*Mo. Intel.*, July 9, 1825], but seems to have joined them before the following August 10, the date of the treaty with the Osage Indians, as his name is signed to that document.

In connection with the Santa Fe trade, attention should be called to a magazine entitled "*Old Santa Fe*", published quarterly by The Old Santa Fe Press, Santa Fe, New Mexico. Volume 1, number 1, appeared July, 1913. The leading article since the beginning of the publication has been a continued history of "*New Mexico under Mexican Administration, 1821-46*". This contains frequent reference to the importance of the Santa Fe trade, and to the relations between Santa Fe and Missouri.

F. F. Stephens.

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The Bates, et al. of Virginia and Missouri, by Onward Bates, which has lately been donated to the State Historical Society, is a compact book of 160 pages devoted to the genealogy of a family that has done much in shaping the history of Missouri and of even the Nation. The Virginia-Missouri Bates family was remarkable for the number of prominent public men it produced. The first member of this family to link his fortunes with Missouri was Frederick Bates, who came to the Territory of Louisiana, upper Louisiana, in 1807. He served as Secretary of this Territory and of the Territory of Missouri from 1807 to 1820, and was acting Governor during part of this time. In 1824 he was elected Governor of the State of Missouri and died a year later. His youngest brother, the able lawyer, Edward Bates, was a member of the convention that framed Missouri's first state constitution, was appointed her first Attorney-General in 1820, and served Missouri both in the General Assembly and in Congress. After refusing an appointment to the United States Cabinet in the fifties, he became Attorney-General under President Lincoln in 1861, being the first man from the states west of the Mississippi River to hold a Cabinet position. Edward Bates was not only an able legislator but he achieved distinction as a political leader, orator, and lawyer. His son, Barton Bates, also followed the profession of the law and in 1862 became a member of the Supreme Court of Missouri.

This book by Onward Bates is essentially a genealogy but the author has not, fortunately for the biographer, confined his work to genealogy tables. Many interesting facts are set forth and some of the most valuable of these are revealed in "*Letters a Hundred Years Old*", written by different members of this Virginia-Missouri family of pioneers. The random style of presentation is easily excused by the reader who appreciates the public spirit of the author in compiling and distributing this book at his own expense.

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The Lewis Publishing Company has again invaded the field of local Missouri history and published a fine morocco bound set of three quarto volumes on the *History of Northwest*

Missouri. The first Missouri venture of this company was a *History of Southeast Missouri*, compiled under the editorship of Professor R. S. Douglass, Cape Girardeau Normal. We have never seen a copy of this work. It must have proved a success as this company soon published a *History of Northeast Missouri*, compiled under the editorship of Dean Walter Williams, Missouri writer and editor, who is also the editor of the recent work on the northwest counties of the State.

In workmanship and mechanical make-up, these last two sectional Missouri histories are the finest that have appeared in the State. Each set devotes two volumes to biographical sketches and one volume to general Missouri history and county histories. In one respect the work on northwest Missouri marks a distinct improvement over its companion work on the northeast counties. It excels in those articles on the general history of the State and of the section under consideration. The separate histories of counties in both works are of practically equal value. The space allotted to each county has not been sufficient to enable the contributing editors and authors to do more than make summaries of what had been more fully written up in former works. This unfortunate condition is today almost inevitable, and involves a point that the critics of county histories fail to appreciate.

One of the most unprofitable kinds of literary activity is the writing of a local history that does not largely feature biography. Even then financial success is not assured. So well known is this that no one but a philanthropist has the temerity to venture to disprove it in practice. It even applies to state histories unless they are purposed for school textbooks. The most valuable work that has been published on Missouri history, Houck's *History of Missouri*, is a classic illustration of this. None but an author of the public spirit and wealth of Hon. Louis Houck would have attempted this and, despite a well ascertained future financial loss, have succeeded. Owing to this poor recompense for perhaps years of labor and thousands of dollars of expense, the author of a local history has been compelled to change his arrangement of

subject matter. Instead of the local history occupying the major portion of his work, he has been forced to feature biographical sketches.

The county history of today is valuable. Its worth does not, however, rest on the story told of a particular county, but on its concise and generally accurate articles on the lives of the prominent men and women in that county. The latter is important. Biography has ever been one of the most useful tools of the historian. The county histories of today will in this respect be the treasure house of the histories of tomorrow.

In volume one of the *History of Northwest Missouri* are four chapters on the history of the State that are of special value. These are: *The Life of the Pioneer*, *In the Good Old Times*, *The Men Who Laid the Foundations*, and *The Missouri River*. One feature of this work, which also appeared in the *History of Northeast Missouri*, that deserves commendation is a chapter on *The Part Woman Played*. Another noteworthy chapter is on *The Literature of the Land*. Miss Minnie Organ's paper on *The County Press*, which had appeared in the *Review*, is of much value and could well bear reprinting.

The *History of Northwest Missouri* is commendable in having a well arranged index—an aid invaluable to the reader and research worker. Dean Williams is also to be congratulated on this and his former work in having written a history that is interesting and that will be read—both laudable but frequently missing qualities in books of this nature.

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Reminiscences of One Who Suffered in the Lost Cause, by C. H. Hance, "dedicated to relatives and friends", has been recently donated to the Society by the author. Mr. Hance is a native Missourian, born in 1837 at old Lewiston. He was a county official and business man in Randolph county for many years and before the Civil War engaged in the overland trade to Colorado. During the war he served under General Porter, the "Stonewall Jackson of Missouri", was wounded at the battle of Moore's Mill, and taken prisoner by the Federals. His acquaintanceship with prominent lawyers of the State was

wide and much of this is reflected in this book, which is an interesting and valuable autobiography. Mr. Hance's residence is now at Los Angeles, California, where he has engaged both in private business and public life.

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The Archaeological Bulletin for March-April, 1915, published by The International Society of Archaeologists, Somerset, Kentucky, contained the following interesting articles relating to recent archaeological activity in Missouri: *An Unusual Indian Flint Notched Hoe*, by Dr. H. M. Whelpley, St. Louis; *Trailing the Firt Settlers*, by Ernst J. Palmer, Webb City, Missouri,—a description of many prehistoric articles of peace and war found in a cave three miles southwest of Webb City; and several short items on Missouri mounds.

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The first number of the *Tennessee Historical Magazine*, published by the Tennessee Historical Society of Nashville, appeared in March of this year. The last publication of this Society was the *American Historical Magazine*, which had its beginning in 1896 and continued until 1904. The high character of that magazine and its able editors gave it a standing in the historical world which made its discontinuance the more regrettable. The present *Tennessee Historical Magazine* promises to be a valuable publication. The first article, of special interest to Missourians, is on *Colonel Burr's First Brush With the Law*. This article is an account of the affidavit made by Joseph Hamilton Daveiss, United States District Attorney in Kentucky, on November 5, 1806, preferring implied charges against the machinations of Aaron Burr. Daveiss was a brother-in-law of Chief Justice Marshall and held the distinction of being the first western attorney to argue a case before the United States Supreme Court. He was a noted lawyer and enjoyed a wide-spread popularity. Counties in Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and Missouri perpetuate his name as Daviess. The old newspapers of that day spelt his name both ways—Daviess and Daveiss. Daviess County, Missouri, was named in his honor. The people of

northwest Missouri, and especially those in Daviess County that are interested in western history, will find this first number of the *Tennessee Historical Magazine* interesting.

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The *Society* has received a fine shipment of laws from C. S. Hook, Staunton, Virginia. These consist of Georgia session acts of the Civil War period and of Indiana laws from 1838 to 1870. Another large addition to the law books of the *Library* has been obtained from the Cincinnati Law Library. The *Society* now has a set of Ohio laws complete from 1840 to 1914 except for the years 1849, 1850 and 1851.

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Dr. J. F. Feaster, Columbia, Missouri, has donated to the *Society* a file of the old *University Missourian* from October, 1874 to April, 1875. One of the many interesting notes in this file states that Miss Lulie Gilette, Hannibal, Missouri, was the first female graduate of the University. She completed her work in the Normal Department in 1870. Miss S. A. Ware, Spring Hill, Missouri, class of 1872, was the first woman graduate in the Scientific Department.

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A complete file of *El Cosmopolita*, Kansas City, Missouri, has been donated by the publisher to the *Society*. This is the only current Spanish paper in the State. It contains data on the Latin-American population and features Mexican conditions. The paper is making an exhaustive study of the teaching of Spanish in Missouri schools. Its report on this work will appear later.

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Valuable in its associations and its history is a scrap of paper only eight by three inches in size recently donated to the *Society* by Mr. James O. Thornton, Hamilton, Missouri. This paper reads: "Received of Joseph T(h)ornton the sum of Five Dollars and ——— Cents, it being the balance in full of the amount subscribed by him to the State of Missouri for the use and benefit of the State University, this 18th day of January, 1842. James M. Gordon,
Collector."

The family tradition in the Thornton family is that Joseph Thornton donated twenty-five dollars towards obtaining the location of the State University in Boone County. The donor lived in the western part of the county across from the Howard County line. Here he reared a family of fourteen children and was very poor.

This small offering of Joseph Thornton for education was in many ways a monument to him. His grandson, James O. Thornton writes: "My grandfather—also the grandfather of Dr. J. E. Thornton of Columbia—was a resident of Boone County for many years preceding the establishment of the University, and..... it is a matter of some pride to us that Joseph Thornton was among those who made our great state University possible for Columbia and Boone County."

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Four special editions of Missouri newspapers and periodicals have lately appeared valuable for historical and descriptive information on Missouri. The *Holt County Sentinel*, Oregon, Missouri, of April 30, celebrated the semi-centennial of its founding with a finely illustrated historical edition replete with information relating to Holt county. The *Columbia Herald-Statesman*, Columbia, Missouri, of May 7, issued a centennial souvenir number of fifty-three pages devoted to the agriculture and commerce of Boone county. This number is commemorative of the first settlement of white men made in that county in 1815. The *Franklin County Tribune*, Union, Missouri, of May 7, published a "Fiftieth Anniversary Edition" devoted to the history of Franklin county and the vicinity. Especially valuable was a "Brief History of Franklin County", written by Mr. Clark Brown, who is compiling a local history to be published next year. *The Independent*, Kansas City, Missouri, of May 15, was a special illustrated number devoted to the Kansas City of today. Many biographical sketches of prominent Kansas Cityans were included.

BOOKS RECEIVED FROM MISSOURI AUTHORS.

Bates et al. of Virginia and Missouri. By Onward Bates. Chicago: Printed for private distribution. 1914.

The Four Gates. By Edward Garesché, S. J. New York: P. J. Kennedy and Sons. 1913.

Your Neighbor and You. By Edward F. Garesche, S. J. St. Louis: The Queen's Work Press. 1912.

Henry Cooley Ives, LL. D., 1847-1911, Founder of the St. Louis School of Fine Arts, etc. Edited by Walter B. Stevens. St. Louis: The Ives Memorial Association. 1915.

History of Northwest Missouri. Edited by Walter Williams. Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company. 1915.

Reminiscences of One Who Suffered in the Lost Cause. By C. H. Hance. (n. d., n. p.)

Sunshine and Roses. By Edwin P. Haworth. Kansas City: Rockhill Art Publishers. 1914.

The Twentieth Century Epic. By R. B. Garnett. Boston: The Roxburgh Publishing Company. (n. d.)

The Yoke. By David Roy Piper. Minneapolis: The Nunc Licet Press. (n. d.)

When To Lock The Stable. By Homer Croy, with illustrations by Monte Crews. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company. 1915.

HISTORICAL NEWS AND COMMENTS.

Mr. F. A. Sampson, who has been editor of this journal since October, 1906, resigned in May. The *Review* is greatly indebted to Mr. Sampson's devotion and good judgment to its interests. Under his guidance the *Review* completed nearly nine years of publication and is being sent to one thousand members of the Society. Mr. Sampson will devote his efforts in the future to the collecting of Missouri historical material for the Society and to the compiling of Missouri bibliographies. Mr. Floyd C. Shoemaker, former Assistant Librarian of the Society, succeeds Mr. Sampson as Secretary and Librarian.

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MISSOURI.

The new fireproof Library Building of the University of Missouri is nearing completion. Half of this building will be used to house the library of the Society. Arrangements are being made to transfer the one hundred and fifty thousand books and pamphlets from their present shelving in Academic Hall to the new quarters. The task of moving this large library will probably not be ended before September.

The first article in this number of the *Review* was printed in obedience to requests received from members of the Society. Some of the information in it is quite familiar to all, social and economic development of the State is not, however, so well known. This article may also be of value to those who desire a general perspective of Missouri history but who lack the time and facilities for intensive study.

The second article was written under the pressure of self-defense. The requests of Missouri club women and of Missouri reading circles for Missouri programs, have so increased during the last year that the time of the officials of the Society was endangered. "*Missouri Day*" *Programs For Missouri Club Women* is a general answer to these requests.

PERSONAL.

Hon. Edward P. Garnett, Missouri lawyer and legislator, died in Kansas City on April 16. Born on May 7, 1850, in Culpepper county, Virginia, he was reared with his father's family in Saline county, Missouri. His father was a pioneer Missouri physician and practiced in Saline, Boone and Jackson counties. Edward P. attended William Jewell College in 1871, practiced law in Howell and Jackson counties, and represented the latter county in the General Assembly of 1889. He is known especially for his authorship of the Kansas City park and boulevard system bill, which he championed and put through the Legislature.

Jere T. Dew, sixty-eight years old, a pioneer attorney of Kansas City, died at his home on April 17. Mr. Dew was born and educated in Illinois and was a veteran of the Civil War. The last gave him various G. A. R. honors in later life, among them that of commander of the Missouri State Encampment. For years he was a member of The State Historical Society of Missouri.

Judge G. P. Huckeby, Bates County pioneer and Civil War veteran, died in Rich Hill, Missouri, in April. In 1880 Judge Huckeby established the Gazette, the first paper published in Rich Hill.

Senator John W. Farris, Civil War veteran and Missouri legislator, died at his home in Lebanon in April. Born in Marion county, Illinois, in 1846, Senator Farris was under sixteen years of age when the Civil War began. He enlisted, served four years, and was promoted to adjutant of his regiment. In 1867 he moved to Lebanon, Missouri, and founded the *Lebanon Signal.* He held the following public offices in Laclede county: County assessor, 1870; clerk of probate court, 1872; circuit clerk, 1874; state senator, 1882; prosecuting attorney, about 1884; state representative and speaker of the House, 1897.

Hon. Thomas N. Bradford, Missouri pioneer, Civil War veteran and legislator, died at Wagoner, Oklahoma, on

April 4. He was born in Texas county, Missouri, on April 22, 1841. In 1861 he crossed the plains to California and later in the same year joined Frasier's Missouri Cavalry (Confederate). He was twice elected sheriff of Texas county and was state representative in the 32nd and the 39th General Assemblies of Missouri. Mr. Bradford was a merchant and landowner and was well known in Texas, Dent and Phelps counties. He was a Democrat and a Mason.

Major Joseph Hughes Finks, aged seventy-seven, died at Fayette on April 24. Major Finks' long political career made him one of the best known men in central Missouri. He was a major in the Confederate army and served on the staff of Generals Frost, Clark, Drayton and Parsons. He was circuit clerk of Howard County from 1874 to 1882 and state representative in 1879. He had been marshal of the Missouri Supreme Court since 1895.

Dr. John F. Cowan, pastor of the Old Auxvasse Presbyterian Church for fifty-three years and professor emeritus of modern languages in Westminister College, died at Fulton on April 5. Born in Washington county, Missouri, on March 8, 1837, the son of a pioneer minister of southeast Missouri, Dr. Cowan was graduated at Westminister College in 1857 and at the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1861. He was professor at Westminister College for twenty-three years and was a poet of both English and German verse. Dr. Cowan had been a member of the State Historical Society for several years and had donated to it a number of his productions.

William Rockhill Nelson, editor of the *Kansas City Star* and *Times*, died at his home on April 13. Mr. Nelson was born in Fort Wayne, Indiana, on March 7, 1841. He was educated in that state, and practiced law, edited the *Fort Wayne Sentinel*, and was a contractor there. Mr. Nelson moved to Kansas City, Missouri and founded the *Star* in 1880. Through this newspaper he became a national character. Not only did the *Star* take its place as one of the leading newspapers in Missouri, but it became one of the leading papers in the Nation. Mr. Nelson was one of the greatest of such eminent Missouri

journalists as Joseph Pulitzer, Carl Schurz, Henry King, Walter Williams, and other nation-wide editors. He was a trustee of the State Historical Society.

Captain Washington Galland, Missouri pioneer, lawyer, veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars and Iowa legislator, died on April 22 at the Lee county (Iowa) home, where he was admitted in 1912. Capt. Galland was born in Illinois on July 20, 1827, and was reared in that state. He studied law in St. Louis and was admitted to the bar in 1859. At the age of nineteen years he had enlisted in the Mexican war and had served in old and New Mexico under Col. Alexander W. Doniphan and Gen. Sterling Price. Having moved to Iowa he enlisted in the Sixth Iowa Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War and was captured at the battle of Shiloh. He served one term in the Iowa Legislature in 1863 and held several county offices in that state. Capt. Galland was a Master Mason, a member of the K. P. lodge and of the Iowa G. A. R.

GENERAL.

The *Bates County Record*, Butler, Missouri, was sold on April 12 by Mrs. Florence M. Austin to W. O. Atkinson. The *Record* is the oldest paper in Bates county. It was established by O. D. Austin in 1866 and for forty-seven years was owned and edited by its founder.

The distinction of having been the first white child born in Linn county, Missouri, is claimed for Thomas Benton Bowyer of Linneus. Mr. Bowyer, who is now seventy-seven years old, was born during one of Senator Thomas H. Benton's campaigns and so received his name.

The following article relating to Eugene Field's poems was copied from the *Kansas City Star* of May 20: "New York, May 20.—At a sale today of first editions, manuscripts and letters of Eugene Field and other American writers, from the library of the late Frank L. Hanvey of Washington, a presentation copy of Field's first book, 'The Tribune Primer,' printed by the Denver Tribune in 1881, was sold to Van Dusen for $314. George D. Smith paid $195 for Field's manuscript of

'Ye Diuell (*sic*) and Ye Miller Hy-S Wiffe,' written after the style of an old English ballad and not intended for publication. In the Stedman sale a folio of Field verses, rewritten for Stedman, which included this item, brought $1,700. J. F. Drake paid $151 for Field's manuscript of his verses 'Some Time', and $80 for one of thirty copies of Field's 'echoes from the Sabine Farm,' printed by Francis Wilson and distributed among the Wilson's friends. Drake also bought the manuscript of James Whitcomb Riley's poem, 'Rest,' for $29 and another untitled manuscript of Riley's verse for $38."

JOURNALISM WEEK: The sixth annual Journalism Week was held in Columbia May 3-7, in connection with the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri. Editors from all sections of the State were present as well as editors of note from other states. The Missouri Press Association and the Missouri School of Journalism have made Missouri's Journalism Week perhaps the most popular and instructive of its kind in the United States. Col. John H. Sleicher, editor of *Leslie's Weekly*, said in this connection that the Missouri School of Journalism was much more widely known, even in New York, than any other, not excepting the Pulitzer school at Columbia University in the heart of the metropolis.

The sixth annual Journalism Week was especially noted for two historical movements that it originated: One, the founding on May 4 of the first state-wide organization of Missouri Authors, the Missouri Writers' Guild; the other, the first "Made-in-Missouri" Banquet. The author of both of these distinctively Missouri movements was Walter Williams, bard of Missouri and Missourians.

Owing to the absence of President A. Ross Hill, the toastmaster's duties devolved on Dean Williams. The speakers were the eminent Missourians, Hon. Champ Clark, Lieutenant Governor Painter, and Judge Henry Lamm, Ex-Governor David R. Francis, Walter B. Stevens, and Charles S. Keith. The banquet was even more than a "Made-in-Missouri" banquet, it was a Missouri History Banquet. All the speakers had as their theme Missouri and Her History. Missourians are conversant with the greatness

of Missouri, but many are not so well versed in her history. No greater stimulus toward obtaining a knowledge of the story of the State has been lately felt than were the speeches delivered at this banquet. State pride in Missouri and her history was the spirit of the evening and for this will the "Made-in-Missouri" banquet of May 7, 1915, be remembered.

Missouri Writers' Guild—The inception of few statewide associations has attracted more attention, and justly, in the State than the founding of the Missouri Writers' Guild at Columbia on May 4. Letters and press notices of this proposed organization had been sent over the State and a hearty response was made by Missouri authors. Writers with the pen and the brush—poets, novelists, humorists, playwrights, composers, artists,—from all parts of Missouri gathered in Switzler Hall, University of Missouri, on Tuesday afternoon, May 4, to meet, greet and organize.

Dean Walter Williams, author, speaker, traveler, and journalist, introduced the program with remarks on Missouri's claims to greatness from the viewpoint of her literature and her writers. Papers of value and interest were read by J. Breckenridge Ellis, Plattsburg, novelist of national repute and author of a "best-seller"; by Miss Elizabeth Waddell, Ash Grove, poet; by Robertus Love, St. Louis, poet-humorist; by Mrs. Wm. H. Hamby, Chillicothe, magazine writer; and by Mrs. Emily Newell Blair, Carthage, magazine writer and editor of the *Missouri Woman*.

Permanent organization was effected with the adoption of a constitution and the election of the following officers: President, Wm. H. Hamby; first vice president, J. Breckenridge Ellis; second vice president, Mrs. Emily Newell Blair; secretary and treasurer, Floyd C. Shoemaker.

The following qualifications for members were set forth in the constitution: "First, any one who has had published by a reputable publisher a book or books of general literary nature on a regular royalty basis; second, any writer who has sold at least three articles or stories to magazines of general circulation or who has written a play that has been produced,

shall be entitled to (active) membership. Any person ambitious to be a writer may become an associate member. The dues (for either) shall be $1.00 a year."

A banquet was served in the evening to sixty persons who were members of or interested in the Guild, and plans were made for the annual meeting next year to be held in Columbia during Journalism Week.

The founding of the Missouri Writers' Guild on May 4, 1915, in a sense marks the closing of that social cycle in Missouri history that began with the organization of the Missouri Medical Society in 1850. The latter was the first statewide organization that had a continuous existence for years and that was not religious or fraternal in its essential character. Its object was both social and utilitarian. From 1850 to 1915 state wide organizations and clubs of a vocational nature have been founded in Missouri on all lines of important activities. The cultural and social elements have become more and more prominent without loss, however to the utilitarian. It is surprising, therefore, that a Missouri authors' association was not effected during these years. Missouri's pioneer poet and perhaps the first in the Mississippi Valley, Augus Umphraville, published his first book of poems in St. Louis in 1821. He was followed by scores of Missouri writers including such eminent ones as Mark Twain and Eugene Field. Delayed by nearly half a century in their organizing, Missouri authors have this year tried to atone for this delay by founding in the shadow of Missouri's State University and under the auspices of the State Press Association, a Missouri Writers' Guild truly representative of Missouri literature.

The Missouri division of the G. A. R. held its thirty-fourth annual encampment in Hannibal during May together with the Sons of Vetrans, the Women's Relief Corps and the Ladies of the G. A. R. James B. Dobyns of Ransom Post, St. Louis, was elected department commander. The next meeting will be held in Kansas City in 1916.

The eighth annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association was held at New Orleans, April 22 to 24, 1915, upon invitation of the Louisiana Historical Society.

There were seven meetings of the Association, at which many topics relating to the history of the Mississippi Valley were discussed.

Twenty-five hundred delegates attended the seventy-seventh annual session of Missouri Odd Fellows, held at Cape Girardeau in May. The sessions of the Grand Lodge were held in the historic old Common Pleas Court building on the site presented to the district by Don Louis Torimer more than a century ago. A number of other Missouri fraternal orders held their annual meetings in May.

The May issue of The Cosmopolitan Student, Ann Arbor, Michigan, was a University of Missouri number. The principal articles were written by professors in that institution and were on the following subjects: *Intellectual Pan-Americanism*, by Professor J. Warshaw; *Nationalism*, by Professor R. J. Kerner; *International Public Opinion*, by Professor W. J. Shepard; *The Cosmopolitan Ideal*, by Professor Max M. Meyer; *The Provincialism of the American Student*, by Professor M. S. Handman; and *Cosmopolitanism and the Peace Movement*, by Rodolfo Petrucci. In the mass of literature that has appeared since last summer on the European war, we have not read more concise and scholarly articles than the foregoing by Professor Kerner and Shepard.

Recent Missouri History Legislation—The increased interest of Missourians in the history of the State and her people is apparent in the appropriations and laws set forth in the session acts of the Forty-eighth General Assembly of Missouri for 1915. The appropriations made by this body for furthering this field of work totaled $59,557.67, of which $6, 000, for the collecting of Missouri folk-lore tales, was vetoed. The following items were carried in this appropriation: Missouri State memorial, Missouri regimental and battery monuments and makers, and expenses of the Missouri-Vicksburg natural military park commission at the Memorial National Park at Vicksburg, Mississippi, $17,298.15; State Historical Society of Missouri, $13,600; Mark Twain monument at Hannibal and marker at Florida, Missouri, $10,

462.72; Alexander W. Doniphan monument at Richmond, Missouri, $10,000; completion of Sterling Price monument at Keytesville, Missouri, $2,196.80; gathering stories of the earlier history of Missouri and preserving the same under the State Historical Society of Missouri, $6,000. Although this appropriation bill as signed by the Governor carried only $53,557.67 for Missouri history activities as compared with $73,176.42 appropriated in 1913 by the Forty-seventh General Assembly of Missouri, the former provided for $36,259.52 to be spent within the State while the latter included only $25,800 for this specific purpose. The Missouri-Vicksburg monument commission was granted $47,376.42 in 1913 as compared with its grant of $17,298.15 in 1915.

The Forty-eighth General Assembly also enacted a law designating the twelfth day of February in each year as a public holiday, to be known as "Lincoln Day". The first Monday of October of each year hereafter was designated as "Missouri Day" and, in the words of the statutes, "shall be and is hereby set apart as a day commemorative of Missouri history to be observed by the teachers and pupils of schools with the appropriate exercises." The "people of the State of Missouri, and the educational, commercial, politic, civic, religious and fraternal organizations of the state of Missouri" are requested to devote some part of the day to the consideration of the resources of the State, the achievements of Missourians in commerce, literature, statesmanship, science and art, "and in other departments of activity in which the state has rendered service to mankind." The October number of the *Review* will contain an account of the history of "Missouri Day."

COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. J. C. Fisher, editor of *The Monetary Record*, St. Louis, Missouri, writes under date of May 7, the following valuable sketch of the life of the late Hon. Dr. Wm. A. Curry. The *Review* failed to notice the death of Dr. Curry and Mr. Fisher kindly calls attention to this. The *Review* appreciates such interest.

"Dr. William A. Curry, born in Culpepper county, Virginia, on March 12, 1827, died in Kansas City, Missouri on July 28th, 1914. He came to Missouri with his father in 1837 and lived in Jefferson City until 1880. Dr. Curry was one of the first and youngest to enlist in the Mexican War in 1846. He marched from Ft. Leavenworth with Col. Alexander W. Doniphan. While in the Mexican service he fought several battles and was present at the surrender of Santa Fe. At the close of the War he went to the University of Virginia where he graduated in medicine in 1850. Locating in Jefferson City he was appointed physician of the State Prison by Governor Sterling Price. When the Civil War broke out he quit the practice of medicine and entered politics, holding the offices of factor at the State Prison, representative in the Legislature from Cole county, and public printer. At the close of the war Dr. Curry moved to St. Louis and engaged in the contracting business. Four years later he returned to Jefferson City and organized the banking house of Curry, Kirby and Cooper. The panic of 1870 swept this bank away and Dr. Curry lost his entire fortune surrendering all of his property to his depositors.

At the age of fifty-four years, Dr. Curry moved to Texas. In that State he rebuilt another fortune, which he distributed between his children before his death. Dr. Curry was survived by his daughters, Mrs. Bradbury, Kansas City, Mrs. Roy, Hannibal, and Mrs. Wintersmith, Louisville, Kentucky, and by his son, William A. Curry, Kansas City, Missouri. Although a slave-holder Dr. Curry was a strong Union man

during the war. Almost to the very hour of his death his clear mind remained with him and he had the war news read to him and also the result of the election of the governor of Texas. The night before he died he felt his own pulse, and remarked to his daughter, Mrs. Bradbury: "My pulse is mighty strong to be as near death as I am. I can't live more than a few hours."

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Rev. Almer Pennewell, a former Missourian and at present pastor of the Euclid Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Oak Park, Illinois, writes under date of June 7, the following:

"Mr. L. C. Frasier, a former resident of western Missouri, and a friend of mine, has told me this story which I thought might be of interest to you, as it was to me. In 1867 or 1868 a steamboat loaded with six hundred barrels of whisky en route from Kentucky to Lexington, Missouri, sank about one and one half miles below Waverly. General Joe Shelby and a certain mill owner, by name Lawton, purchased the bill of lading, and in 1881 or 1882, when a sand bar had formed where the boat went down, they attempted to raise it. The work began when the ice was on the river and promised to be successful, but a sudden thaw broke up the ice and the river flooded the excavation. I have not been able to verify this story, but give it to you for what it is worth."